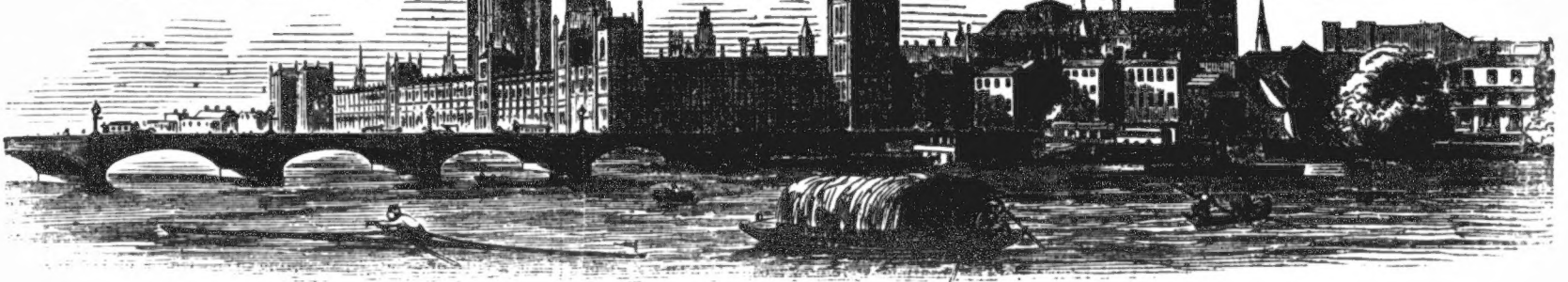


THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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[ONE PENNY.]

THE WIMBLEDON REVIEW.

THE second Saturday of the Wimbledon gathering is always a grand day, and is certain to attract a large number of visitors to the camp. The proceedings of the day commence with the distribution of the prizes, and terminate usually with a review. As this latter spectacle has not always proved a success, some few weeks since the question was debated whether it should be discontinued, and those who advocated holding the military demonstration this year have had good cause to rejoice in the success of their counsels. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief readily entered into the views of Lord Elcho and the Council of the Association, and secured the success of the review by bringing over from Aldershot a flying column of the army there encamped, and the result has been that an unusually large number of spectators assembled to fill the Grand Stand and to fringe the enclosure with lines of handsome carriages, freighted with fair occupants. The numbers of the *élite* of the metropolis who were present must have exceeded those of any former year, save that in which his Majesty the Sultan formed a special object of attraction.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian graciously consented to honour the successful competitors of Wimbledon

this year by presenting the principal prizes. The ceremony was performed in the usual place, a large tent having been erected opposite the front of the Grand Stand to shelter the distinguished party from the fervid heat of the hottest day since the commencement of the meeting. A short distance in front of the larger tent was a smaller Pavilion, shading a dais of two steps, covered with crimson cloth. Immediately in rear of the Pavilion, fastened against the tall flag-staff, from which floated the Royal Standard, was the Elcho Challenge Shield. The two tables were covered with some admirable specimens of art in silver.

The grand feature of the day, however, was the review, of course, the most successful hitherto held at Wimbledon. The combination of regular troops with volunteers must be valuable as tending to increase the efficiency of the latter service, and there can be no doubt that to the general public it proves a great attraction.

The flying column from Aldershot, which had been encamped on the southern side of the common on the previous night, were under arms soon after the close of the distribution of prizes, and by 4 p.m. were on their march to take up the respective positions assigned to them, the great bulk being sent across the common to Combe Wood, which lies over in

the rear of the butts at the north-western side of the common, and facing the volunteer encampment, or out in the direction of Roehampton. This flying column represented about 4,000 men, under the command of Major-General Sir A. Horsford, K.C.B. They consisted of about 230 of the 10th Hussars, under the command of Colonel Baker; a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Colonel Lights, C.B.; the 3rd Buffs, commanded by Colonel Pearson; the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under command of Colonel Bell, V.C., C.B.; the 34th Foot, under Colonel Gwilt, C.B.; the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Glyn, C.B.; the Military Engine Train; the A Troop of the Royal Engineers and a company of Royal Engineers, under command of Captain Lambert; the Military Train, under Captain Hayhoe; and the Field Telegraph Detachment, under command of Captain Stodart. To these were added on Saturday six squadrons of that splendidly mounted cavalry regiment, the 17th Lancers.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who upon this occasion assumed the chief command of the forces, had determined that the review should commence as soon after four o'clock as possible, and had therefore ordered that the march past should not take place till the field-day movements



THE CONTINENTAL TOURIST—A SKETCH ON BORDOIRNE SANDS.—(SEE PAGE 1317.)



had concluded, and that the regular troops being ready to hand upon the ground should be engaged in the first line of attack and defence, into which it was intended to divide the forces, so as to allow time for the volunteers to reach the ground to form the second line.

Punctually at four o'clock the hoisting of the royal standard at the flagstaff announced that the Duke of Cambridge had arrived, and he speedily entered the enclosure by the Windmill-road, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who wore the uniform of his regiment, the Royal Artillery; Prince Christian, in the uniform of a British general officer; and the Prince of Teck, wearing the uniform of the volunteer regiment of which he is honorary colonel, the 1st Surrey Artillery. The royal party were surrounded by a brilliant staff, amongst whom were observed General Lord William Paulet (Adjutant General), General Sir Hope Grant, General Sir A. Horsford, General Hamilton, General Russell, and other officers. The following was the disposition of the forces, which will afford some idea of the plan of action:—

The defending force consisted of one field battery of the Royal Artillery, two batteries of Volunteer Artillery, and three battalions of infantry of the line—namely, the 3rd Buffs, the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the 34th Regiment—and three brigades of volunteers, consisting of the Bucks Yeomanry Lancers, the mounted troop of the Hon. Artillery Company, the 1st London, with the 2nd and 3rd Middlesex Artillery; the 1st London Engineers, the Hon. Artillery Company's Infantry, the 11th, 15th, 21st, 22nd, 28th, 30th, 37th, 39th, 40th, and 48th Middlesex Rifles; the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Administrative Battalions Surrey Rifles, and the 2nd Surrey Rifles.

The attacking force was one battery of Royal Horse Artillery, one battery of Volunteer Artillery, the 10th Hussars, 17th Lancers, and two brigades of volunteers, consisting of the Hon. Artillery Company, Field Artillery, 1st Middlesex Artillery (6 guns), 1st Surrey (8 guns), 1st Middlesex Engineers, 2nd Tower Hamlets, 1st and 3rd London Rifles, 1st, 2nd, 9th, 19th, 20th, 26th, 29th, and 49th Middlesex, with the 1st and 7th Surrey.

The defending force was divided into two lines, the first being commanded by Major-General Sir A. Horsford, and the second by General Hamilton, and was exceedingly strong in infantry and guns.

General Russell commanded the attacking force, and, as will have been perceived from the foregoing statement, had an overwhelming superiority of cavalry.

The plan of action was this—the first line of defence having taken up its position on the ground facing west commenced operations by throwing forward pickets to watch the roads leading from Kingston, it being supposed that news had reached the commander of the defenders that the enemy were approaching in that direction. The volunteer brigades constituting the second line of defence were formed upon Wimbledon-green as they arrived on the ground, and were then pushed forward to a line extending from the gravel pit along the road towards the Windmill. Of the defensive force a portion, consisting of three guns and a battalion of infantry, were stationed in a commanding position upon the knoll at 200 yards pool targets, and from this point detached pickets towards the members' camp. Soon after these positions were taken up by the defenders, the attacking force were seen over in the direction of Combe Wood, which they held near the Bald-faced Stag with a small detachment and two guns. The column having advanced, and succeeded in driving in the enemy's pickets, the main body of the attacking force, from the rear of the iron house, advanced upon the butts known as N and M, a connecting link between the two columns being supplied by the Rifle Brigade advancing in skirmishing order up the ravine. In opposition to this advance the importance of the defenders' position became apparent, and having discovered the real nature of the attack made upon it, the latter threw back its right, being at the same time covered by the skirmishers and guns upon the knoll, and returned through the second line of defence. General Hamilton's second line then advanced, and for a time held this position, but eventually finding it necessary to retire, did so in fine order in direct echelon of battalions. This intention being discovered by the enemy, a desperate charge of Lancers and Hussars took place, but by the rapid formation of squares the attack was repelled, and the movement, which was beautifully performed, was without doubt one of the most effective in the day's proceedings. Having handsomely repulsed the cavalry, General Hamilton's line, by changing front to the right one-eighth of a circle succeeded in retiring through Sir A. Horsford's division, which meanwhile having conformed its movements to those of General Hamilton's command, at once prepared to receive and repel a cavalry attack, involving also several charges and formation of squares. Seeing the advantages it had thus gained, the defending force now assumed the offensive; and ultimately succeeded in forcing General Russell's troops nearly back to their original ground.

Scarcely had the Commander-in-Chief and his staff arrived on the ground when the sound as well as the smoke of artillery was observed by the defenders in the direction of Combe Wood, and the sharp crack of rifles issuing from the furze bushes at the end of the ravine told that the enemy was advancing, and was stealthily feeling his way, although none could be seen. In order to prevent surprise the London Scottish, which were already in full force on the ground, were sent out to check anything like an advance. In order to effect this, the regiment was thrown across the head of the ravine, on the West of Earl Spencer's cottage and the Windmill, and opened a terrific fire upon the pickets of the enemy, who were sent out as skirmishers, and who could be seen here and there like little black spots creeping and advancing from bush to bush, amongst the furze, from which emanated every moment little clouds of white smoke, followed by the report of the rifles. These were no other than that possibly the most formidable regiment of sharpshooters in Her Majesty's service, the second battalion of Her Majesty's Rifle Brigade. Notwithstanding the heavy fire of the London Scottish, it was evident that under shelter of the furze the enemy were approaching not only nearer and nearer up the hill of the ravine, but also from the incessant rapidity of firing increasing momentarily. Being, from the cover afforded by the bushes, unable to form an idea of the probable strength of the assailants, the Scottish gradually retired up the knoll, and through the lines of the defenders already formed up in the open column. It was not until the Rifle Brigade reached the summit of the knoll that the occupants of the Grand Stand and the general public could see what was going on,

although they could plainly hear that the action had commenced. In a few moments the artillery of the defenders (the Royal Artillery) were brought to bear, on the now advancing foe, and a furious cannonade took place from the right of the knoll over by the south-west of the Windmill, and of which a splendid sight could be obtained. Notwithstanding this cannonade the enemy kept advancing, and his cavalry could be observed ascending the opposite side of the ravine. The attacking force now showed itself not only at the points specified, but its battalions were seen marching through the openings between the butts over towards Roehampton, and right along their line southwards in the direction of Kingston Bottom. Thrice the Rifle Brigade as skirmishers were driven in by the defenders, and as many times rallied. By this time the enemy had advanced his forces, and were rapidly deploying into line, having the butts as the apparent base of his operations. In the meantime the defenders were concentrating over towards Wimbledon and upon the common, supported by their artillery and cavalry, which included the mounted troops of the Honourable Artillery Company and the Bucks Yeomanry. The cavalry of the attacking force had, however, under cover of the Windmill and outbuildings, as well as by the volunteer encampment, succeeded in gaining the plateau of the common, and suddenly showed themselves, making a dashing charge upon the ranks of the defenders, who had scarcely time to protect themselves by forming battalion squares, round which the cavalry swept with apparent fury, receiving in return a running fire from the defenders. The two armies were now face to face on the ground and open plateau of the common; and now from the long line of regulars, again in the front, came the terrible mitraille of Snider, and under its fire the whole line advanced, driving back the attacking party, which retreated in good order—and having been driven back nearly to its original position, a flag of truce was sent to the defending force, after which the whole of the troops were massed in column over towards Wimbledon, ready for the march past.

The volunteers on the ground mustered about 6,000, the regulars being about 3,000, a total of about 9,000 men, a convenient number for manœuvring on the field at their disposal. The movements were capitally executed, and the artillery admirably served. No casualty of a serious nature occurred, though three saddles were emptied in the great charge of the day. Two of the riderless horses were secured at once, but the third rushed off towards the Grand Stand, where he was arrested by the police and placed in safe keeping. One of the riders received a cut on the knee, another a contusion on the arm, the most severely hurt being Surgeon-Major Bennett, of the 3rd London, who sustained a severe contusion of the upper jaw, and lost four teeth. These casualties and a case of epilepsy were all that were heard of. The ambulance waggons were instantly in attendance to convey the sufferers to the camp hospital, which, however, they were all enabled to leave in the evening. The review was undoubtedly a great success, and has formed a fitting conclusion to one of the most successful Wimbledon meetings yet recorded.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

FASHIONS.

(From the *Lady's Own Paper*.)

The weather has continued all that could be desired since last we wrote, and the ardent attentions of old Sol having nearly emptied Paris of its wealth and beauty, are now beginning to tell on London. Our concert season is practically over; the theatres, where not actually closed, or preparing to close their doors, are fast thinning in their attendances; while all who can get away, or hope to get away, are bestirring themselves to know where to go, and what to wear. In our last number we gave a list of elegant and serviceable travelling costumes, but the following new models may also be found serviceable.

Costume of pale green taffetas, with a round skirt, trimmed with four narrow flounces. Tunic of Chambery gauze of a still paler shade, looped up at each side with a bow and ends of taffetas. Body high at the back, and open on the chest, with revers of gauze embroidered with silk to match the taffetas. Half-hanging sleeve, with bouillonnes of gauze.

Evening dress of white Chambery gauze, with flounce at the bottom, headed by a trimming of gauze, caught together at equal distances by bouquets of flowers. A long wreath of flowers is placed round the skirt, and caught up at each side of the tunic, which forms a puff at the back, and is edged with a flounce. Pointed body, laced at the back. A trimming of crepe lisse and flowers forms a heading to the berthe, which is composed of a frill wider at the front and back than at the shoulders.

A robe of white silk, trimmed with narrow flounces, edged on each side with fringe. Tunic of white China crape, fringed with white feathers, having for a heading a ruche of white silk, edged with fringe. Body lined with white silk, open, and crossed away with revers. White taffetas sash, trimmed with white fringe.

A visit to Gagelin's in the Rue de Richelieu, Paris, is sufficient to give an insight into the elaborate toilets which Parisian *élégantes* take with them when they leave the city *à la mode*, and a monthly contemporary describes a variety of complete costumes there to be seen just now in faille, glacé silk, and foulard.

The marquise dress (the fashion of to-morrow, as Gagelin says) is of a ruby-coloured faille, trimmed with several flounces. The bodice is high, with tight sleeves, covered with second sleeves of black guipure de Venise, wide and open. A low bodice of black silk, richly trimmed with similar guipure, is completed by a deep basque, forming a sort of double skirt, thrice looped up with a very wide sash of ruby-coloured ribbon.

The bergère (shepherdess) dress is more suitable for a young lady. A skirt of white and green striped foulard is made plain, and a second skirt of unbleached foulard is prettily looped up on either side with bows of green ribbon. The high bodice is of the unbleached foulard; it is fastened a little to the left side, under a series of small bows of green ribbon. The tight sleeves are striped; large bows of green ribbon are placed upon the shoulders, and the ends fall at the back. The sash is also of striped foulard, and fastened with many loops at the waist.

Another dress in the same style is of almond-coloured silk, striped with chestnut. The bodice is chestnut-coloured; it is made in the princess fashion, without any waistband, and is continued into two separate basques, puffed out, with a

large sash bow between them; these basques are edged with narrow silk rouleaux and Tom Thumb fringe. The sleeves are striped and trimmed with bows. The under (striped) skirt is made plain.

For married ladies, silk dresses are generally made with a first skirt just touching the ground, a tight fitting bodice with a deep bouffant at the back, and a separate train fastened under the bouffant; this train can be taken up and draped, or else left to sweep the ground.

In other cases the dress consists of a skirt and a tunic casaque, forming the tight bodice and the full tunic skirt, open in front. The usual trimming is a deep fluting, with flounces for the under skirt; but sometimes this is replaced by a silk fringe.

The casaque duchesse is one of the handsomest of the sort. It is richly trimmed with Chantilly lace, and there is a full bunch of many loops of white ribbon at the back of the waist.

As a contrast to this model there is the voyageuse, a short jacket, with full round basque at the back, and a white sash tied over it.

The following general details of fashion are from the letter of an intelligent and observant Paris correspondent:—

About once in ten years a thorough modification takes place in manners and customs. Such a change is now being effected among the Parisians. Formerly, every one took flight from Paris at the end of May, and remained six months absent, at a greater or less distance from the city, in a chateau, a villa, or a cottage, according to the means of the individual. Now they flutter between Paris and the Pyrenees, the watering-places and the baths. The country is only fashionable in autumn, the hunting season, when the aristocracy throw open the doors of their great castles, and dress dance, promenade, and talk as at Paris. Between each transient sojourn at the baths or the watering-places the fashionables go to Paris for a few days to rest and order new dresses.

A word about the prevailing fashions this summer. Scarcely any crinoline at all; skirts clinging round the limbs; and paniers less bouffant than formerly. Slender and well-formed figures are ravishing in the present costumes. Fancy gaiters with very high heels. These gaiters are of batiste écru, bronze, or black kid, with heart-shaped patent leather tips embroidered with silk. Gaiters like the dress are worn much less than heretofore. The costumes are so elegant as to affect an air of negligence; and silk or light-coloured gaiters would be too dressy.

There is great variety in the style of dresses. Two novelties, however, appear to take the lead in public favour—namely, the Russian dress and the *Réactionnaire* costume, both devised by Worth. The Russian dress is extremely pretty. It serves as a confection, requiring no other wrapping. It is buttoned all the way up the front, and forms two large pointed paniers behind, which are edged with a double row of trimming. It is made mostly of black cashmere, with a profusion of rich passementerie, and is edged with grenadine fluting. We saw a very beautiful one of violet Tulle cloth worn at the Chantilly races by the brilliant Countess Fernandina.

The *Réactionnaire* dress is composed of a short skirt and a train that is put on at one's convenience. Trains are made and sold separately at Worth's establishment. They are usually black, and are edged with hand-made trimming, of silk of the colour of the skirt. They are looped on one side on the hip with a black velvet band, or simply with an agrafe. The numerous folds of the train thus looped fall with artistic grace, and are extremely effective.

As to round hats, the favourite shape is the Frondeur, with a high shape and turned-up brim, with two large feathers thrown back. These are also called the Valois hats. A gauze veil is twisted around the crown under the feathers. This veil should be of the same colour as the straw, as, for instance, a black veil with a black hat, brown with brown, and yellow with yellow. The feathers may be of a different colour. The Polichinello hats are also much worn, but they are very ugly. The favourite wrapping is the Metternich; a sort of sack paletot, with large simulated sleeves. Small, full paletots, very short, with pagoda sleeves, are still worn.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

AN amateur performance, organised under highly distinguished patronage, took place at this theatre on Thursday night last week, for the benefit of Mr. John Parry, who is unfortunately debarré by ill-health from the further prosecution of his professional duties. The pit and galleries were by no means so well filled as could have been desired, but in the stalls and boxes rank and fashion were brilliantly represented, and there was a large assemblage of visitors eminent in literature and art. If ever there was an "entertainer" who fairly merited the designation, it was assuredly Mr. Parry, who for five-and-thirty years exercised his rich powers of humour for no other purpose, so far as the public are concerned, than to leave them happier than he found them.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The popularity which Offenbach's music in the burlesque of "Orphée aux Enfers" has already attained doubtless added to the enjoyment of many who were present at the first representation on Monday night of the opera bouffe in its original state. The greater part of the music has been before heard on the stage in London, at the Haymarket Theatre, in a translated version of the work; and having been made familiar to the public in other ways, there is not a single tune in the opera that was not readily recognised and welcomed by the audience as it was heard in the course of the piece.

The story or plot of the burlesque is nearly the same as that told in Lemprière. There are, however, one or two variations made in order to give point to the burlesque.

The dialogue is neat, sparkling, and witty, and in the music M. Offenbach has contrived to join together very cleverly many themes by classical composers, and accompany them with bright instrumentation, mingling melodies by Mozart with those by Beethoven, Auber, Meyerbeer, and Verdi, with Offenbachian rhythm to catch the ear. The composer has wisely left Gluck's melody, "Che fare senza Euridice," to be supported by its original harmony; all the rest he has himself supplied. The music is decidedly appropriate for a subject which treats of heaven, hell, and earth;

for its characteristic qualities are at once high, low, and middling.

As a musical performance "Orphée aux Enfers" was exceedingly amusing, and undoubtedly was, as it was intended to be, a burlesque, the manner in which the several pieces were sung being as amusing as the matter. Madlle. Schneider displayed her usual characteristics, acting at times with natural grace and expression and at times with exaggeration.

MRS. YELVERTON is reading in New Orleans.

Mr. SOTHERN, it is stated, intends to retire from the stage in 1870.

Mr. BALFE expects to begin the rehearsals of the *Bohemian Girl* at the Lyrique in August, and to produce it in October.

It is stated that Mr. Agnew, of Manchester, has become the proprietor of *Punch*.

The *Public Schools Chronicle* has ceased to appear; and *Under the Crown*, a monthly magazine, has been discontinued.

Mr. W. HERBERT DIXON is about to leave England on a long tour through Russia. It is understood that he will not return to the editorial chair of the *Athenæum*.

SAN FRANCISCO has lately started a newspaper in the interests of working women. It is called *El Dorado*, and furnishes employment to twenty women. It is said to meet with good success.

A new theatrical paper has made its bow. It styles itself the *London Entr'acte*, and professes to be not only a "theatrical and musical critic and advertiser," but also "a consulting paper for all amusements."

Mr. SWIFT, the well-known tenor, who performed some years ago at Her Majesty's Theatre, and was favourably received, died on Saturday week about 6.30 A.M., at his residence, the Opera Arcade, Haymarket.

Two dramas founded upon the works by the Laureate have been recently played in New York. Mr. Charles Reade's version of "Dora," having been brought out at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and a version of "Enoch Arden" at Booth's Theatre.

M. CORINTI, having written to Madlle. Nilsson, asking that talented artist to accompany his lyrical troupe on a tour through Sweden, has received a reply, stating that she has made engagements for the next two years, and consequently cannot accept the proffered engagement.

We hear that our valuable fashionable contemporary, the *Lady's Own Paper*, is about to publish a series of portraits, embracing the Courts of Europe, in which will appear not only the members of the royal families, but the ladies of the court and leaders of the fashionable world. The idea is a good one, and we shall follow the series with much interest.

The Committee of the Athenæum Club, in virtue of their special rule which gives extraordinary facilities to the election of a Cabinet Minister, elected, on Tuesday week, Mr. John Bright, M.P., to be a member of the Club. The election was unanimous, the Committee having been specially summoned. Lord Stanhope was in the chair.

ERECTION OF MR. PEABODY'S STATUE.—On Friday evening the bronze statue of Mr. George Peabody, the work of Mr. Story, the American sculptor, was placed on its granite pedestal in the enclosed small area at the north end of Exchange Buildings and Threadneedle-street, opposite the Royal Exchange.

We have good news for the lovers of old Scotch literature; not only that Mr. David Laing's edition of Lyndesay's Works will be ready in the autumn, but that when it is off the stocks its conscientious and learned editor will at once undertake a fresh edition of his "Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland," a collection of the rarest gems of the literature, unequalled in value by any like gathering.

A NOVELTY in provincial journalism is announced to appear in August, in the shape of a paper to be called the *Illustrated Midland News*. The new journal will be devoted chiefly to the interests of the Midland counties, and various incidents of note will be illustrated in a superior manner. It is intended by the proprietors that the new paper shall be in the provinces what the *Illustrated London News* is in London, and it is to steer clear of politics.

The *Musical Standard* says that the new Prussian national hymn, by Sir Michael Costa, is to be performed in public in the autumn.—Auber's new opera is to be called "Rêve d'Amour."—Miss Laura Harris has entered into an engagement with the manager, Merelli, to sing at the Imperial Opera at Moscow for two years. Miss Minnie Hauk will also appear there.

M. OFFENBACH is growing ambitious, and intends writing a *Guillaume Tell*, after which he will be satisfied. Like Alexandre Dumas fils, he is tired of his reputation. The world has only recognised in him a master of frothy, catchy, attractive melodies, the illustration of indelicate subjects. Now he protests that he writes musical tomfooleries like *La Périchole* and *Tulipatan* for the simple reason that they pay better than any other form of composition. Having amassed a handsome fortune he designs to produce one important work and then throw down his pen, in imitation of the recently deceased maestro Rossini.

The *Athenæum* states that the system of annual international exhibitions, the details of which the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 are engaged in maturing, will embrace several new principles. The exhibitions will be of objects selected beforehand for their merits, like the pictures, &c., at the Royal Academy. The exhibitions will be choice rather than great. The classes of industrial objects to be admitted each year will be different; only about three classes at each exhibition. Well-finished galleries of a permanent character are to be erected at Kensington, overlooking the Royal Horticultural Gardens and connected with the Albert Hall.—Mr. William Morris will publish a further portion of his poem, *The Earthly Paradise*, in November.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.—At the Alexandra Palace much has been accomplished during the past week. Captain Maynard is arranging the purchases accumulated by the directors, and testing their effect in the palace. The organ, too, has received much attention, the builders, Messrs. Willis, being constant in their attendance. Sir Michael Costa has paid it a visit, and expresses himself highly pleased with its powers. On Thursday there was a meeting of the directors and their friends to experiment on the acoustic capacity of the dome, and the results more than satisfied their expectations. The tones of the organ in all their richness and purity were brought forth by Mr. Archer, who has received the appointment of organist to the palace. Several of the ladies and gentlemen likewise displayed their vocal powers, and the effects were satisfactory.

M. GASSETT'S STATUE OF ADAM SMITH.—This statue has been placed for some weeks past on a temporary pedestal in the ground floor of the Randolph Gallery, Oxford, for public view. Its extraordinary merits as a work of art have been universally recognised. Some time since a committee was formed for the purpose of purchasing the statue, with the object of presenting it to the University of Oxford, as a memorial of one of the most illustrious persons who have received their education at this university. The late Lord Taunton, Lord Justice General Inglis, Mr. Gladstone, the dean of Christ Church, the master of Balliol, and Professor Thorold Rogers agreed to act as a committee for purchasing the statue, the price of which is £700. Upwards of £400 have been subscribed in answer to private applications. It is hoped that a public appeal may speedily supply the sum needed for completing the purchase.

A LONDON publishing house having applied to a Madrid firm, with a view of introducing juvenile illustrated books into Spain, received from their correspondent the following reply:—"To find any sale here the books should be printed in Spanish, but Spanish works printed abroad cannot be imported here. But even if this latter obstacle should be removed, which is not unlikely to be the case at no very distant period, children here are not what they are in other countries. Precocious as Spanish children generally are, they are very early infected with the excitement-loving spirit of their parents, have no thought for anything but outward show, theatres, bullfights, &c., and they seldom ever acquire a taste for reading. Hence, there scarcely exists any juvenile literature in the Spanish language, and most parents would begrudge sixpence or a shilling for a juvenile book, whilst they squander the amount in amusing their offspring senselessly and even objectionably. Children here will not be children long, and do not like to be treated as such."

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Up to the time we write, the heat continues and the rain holds off. Under these circumstances our gardening readers will find their chief out-door occupation in gathering seed, rooting up decaying annuals, training and nailing up creepers, and doing other general work of the kind.

Ranunculuses should be taken up as soon as their foliage turns yellow, and be carefully dried in the shade before they are put away in boxes. The seeds also may be sown, and, if choice, it would be better to sow them in pots or boxes, so that they may be removed under glass when necessary, to keep off excess of moisture in the autumn, and frost in the winter.

Perennials in pots, hardy, half hardy, and tender, require considerable vigilance during such weather as that we have experienced for the past few weeks. A few hours' neglect in watering, say, spoils the bloom, and this often repeated ruins the plants. Those in the open ground will not, of course, require watering so frequently. Those out of bloom may be propagated by parting the roots, and this may be done in two ways. If the borders in which they are growing are to remain in the same style, the best method is to cut off with the spade irregular portions of the patch, so as to leave the plant undisturbed, and no larger than it is desired. The portions so cut away may be divided into moderately small pieces, and be planted in nursery beds to grow into good-sized plants. Amongst the subjects to be so propagated may be mentioned scarlet lychnis, the several campanulas, daisies, polyanthus, primroses, almost all herbaceous plants, the Michaelmas daisies, asters of all kinds, peonies, &c. Where it is desirable to make the largest quantity of stock, it is better to dig up the whole plant, and divide it into as many pieces as possible, with a portion of root to each, when plant in a shady border, six inches apart.

Rhododendrons, kalmias, &c., should be copiously watered, and divested of all their seed pods. Liquid manure will be found beneficial if they have not yet matured their growth.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Conservatory.—This structure says the *Gardener's Magazine*, will now be filled with Liliums, Gladioli Ferns, Fuchsias, and Zonal Pelargoniums, and the shade and air must be regulated by circumstances; the pelargoniums must have the highest and airiest position the house affords. Regulate and thin out the growth of the climbers. Avoid too much pinching back, for it only encourages vigorous growths.

Greenhouse.—Plants out of doors require frequent and regular attention. The occasional rains are likely to mislead the cultivator into the belief that no water is necessary excepting in dry weather. Any that are getting infested with thrip or green-fly should be syringed with a solution of "Fowler's Insecticide;" dipping is preferable where the plants are of a convenient size for its being done, and then every particle of foliage is exposed to its powerful effects.

Frames.—Keep Auriculas free from green-fly; dipping them in moderately weak tobacco-water is the best remedy. Pot off seedling Cinerarias and Primulas, and shift on young plants that are well established in small pots.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Take advantage of dry weather for clearing the ground of all exhausted crops of peas, beans, &c., and well manure and prepare by deep digging for the reception of the winter crops. The hoe must be kept briskly at work amongst all growing crops, both to keep down the weeds and to present a greater surface for the absorption of dew. If the weeds are allowed to get ahead now, the ground will get full of seeds from them, and be smothered with thousands of young plants directly we get the autumn rains. Autumn-sown and potato onions and shallots are now ripening off, and should therefore be taken up and stored. Let them lie on the ground for a day or two if the weather is dry, and then spread out thinly in an airy shed. Plant out the main crop of leeks if not already done; give them some good stuff to grow in. Look over the celery, and pick off and burn any leaves that are in any way attacked with the celery-fly, and dust the foliage with wood-ashes when it is wet with dew. Plant out the last main crop, and keep that already planted out well supplied with water. Celery is one of those subjects that can be watered with advantage. Plant in showery weather all the winter greens that have been advised to be sown, as fast as the quarters become available for their reception. It is now getting late, and if this work is delayed much longer there will not be sufficient time for their full development before the cold weather will put a stop to their growth.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Espaliers and wall-trees must have constant attention now; keep the growing shoots trained in or stopped back, as may be necessary. All trees trained to the walls should have a thorough washing with the garden-engine once a day at least especially those on the southern aspects. It is impossible to keep the trees free from vermin and healthy without such attention. Strawberry runners should be taken off directly they are rooted, placed in a partially shaded position for a week or ten days, and then be shifted into their fruiting pots. Others intended for making fresh plantations should be planted out soon after their removal from the parent plants. Where the ground cannot be spared until the autumn they can be planted thickly in a spare piece, and belifted and planted permanently in September or October. It makes just a season's difference in the bearing if they are planted now instead of the spring. A few soakings of water will help them to start if the weather happens to set in dry, but after they begin to make fresh roots they will be able to take care of themselves.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.

It has been announced that Secretary Fish agreed to permit the landing of the French Atlantic cable upon the coast of the United States, upon the company conforming until Congress meets to the terms of the Telegraph Bill, reported last session by Mr. Sumner from the Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations. The agent of the French Atlantic Telegraph Company gave an undertaking to that effect, and the landing of the cable was at once proceeded with. The Great Eastern has well fulfilled its commission this time, and we cannot but wish it a prosperous voyage home.

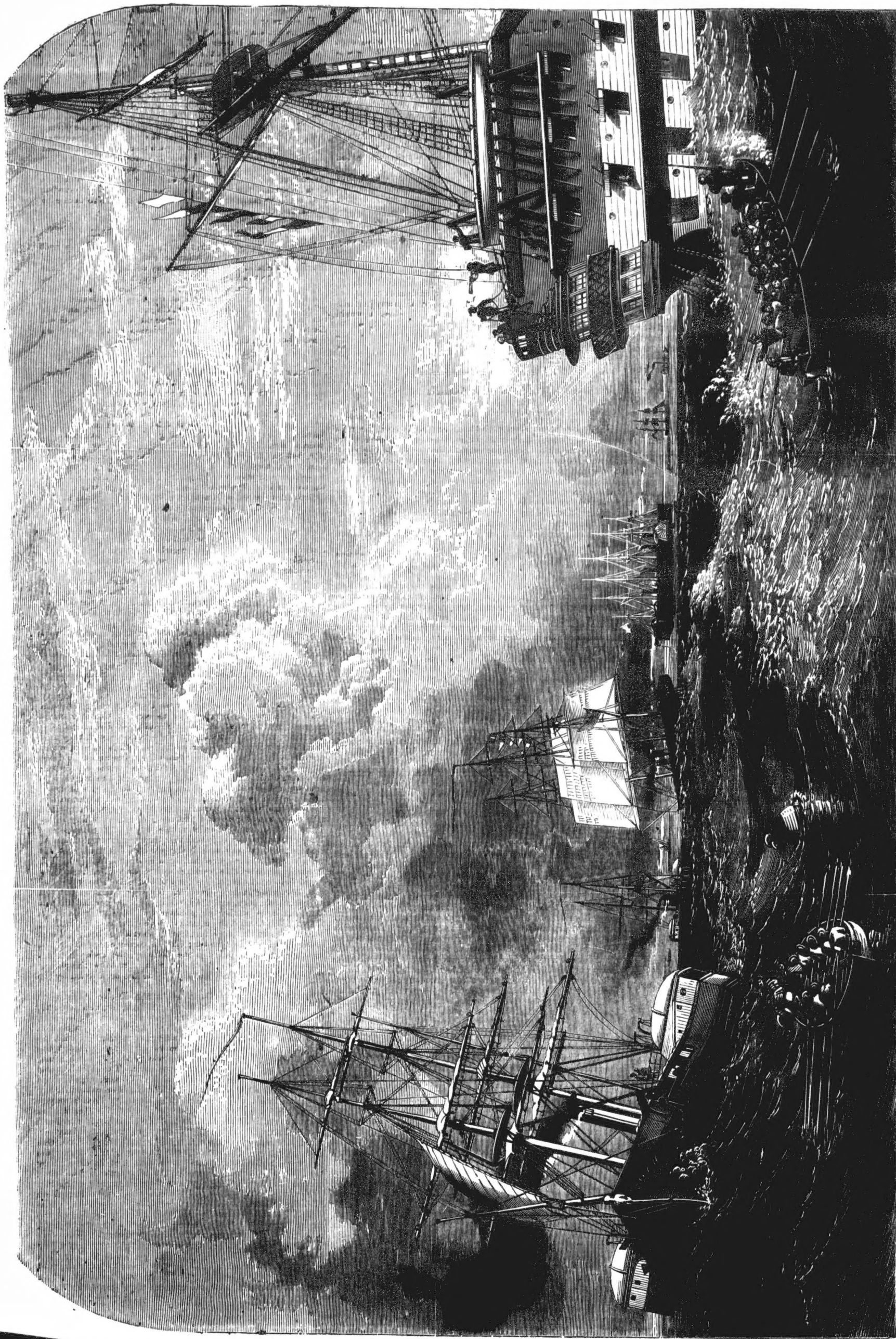
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A fatal accident occurred on Saturday on the London and North-Western Railway. An excursion train, which was filled with the members of the Crewes Co-operative Stores and their friends, numbering in all 600 passengers, was travelling from Crewe to Liverpool. The train was to have left Crewe at 6.30, but did not actually leave until 6.45. Just after passing Winsford Station a coal train of some 20 carriages was shunting to clear the down line, but had not got quite clear, and the engine of the excursion train, together with each of the carriages, came into successive and most violent collision with the hinder part of the coal train. One side of a saloon carriage was entirely destroyed, together with a third-class carriage in the middle of the train, though fortunately not a single person in the third-class carriage was hurt. All the windows on the coal train side of the train were destroyed, the handles and steps wrenched off in many places, and several passengers more or less injured by glass, &c. One girl, about seven years of age, daughter of Mr. Anderson, publican, of Liverpool, who was returning home from a visit to Crewe, was killed, and her sister, who sat next to her, was greatly bruised. Shortly after nine o'clock on Saturday morning an excursion train, consisting of about 25 carriages, from Bradford and the district, ran into a goods train when between Bamber Bridge and Lostock Junction on the East Lancashire Railway. The engine and three carriages of the excursion train were thrown off the line, and many of the passengers were seriously injured, but none, we understand, fatally. Several waggons in the goods train were also completely broken.

A MYSTERY OF PARIS.—A story of a mysterious package is now going the rounds of the French journals. A few days back a waggon belonging to the Orleans Railway Company might have been seen to stop on the Pont d'Arcole; two men who accompanied it appeared to consult together for a moment, and then, after looking round in all directions, as if to satisfy themselves that they were not observed, they took from their vehicle a wicker basket, carefully closed, which they launched over the parapet into the Seine, and then drove rapidly off. A man engaged in fishing below the bridge had, however, observed the act, and having got the package to land opened it and found it to contain fragments of flesh, amidst which he thought he could distinguish a human leg. He took the basket to a commissary of police, and a medical man being sent for decided that the contents were human remains cut up, and in an advanced state of decomposition. The police naturally supposed that they were on the traces of a crime; the railway men being arrested declared that the person to whom the parcel had been consigned had refused it in consequence of the carriage being unpaid, and as they found it to emit a horrible stench they resolved to get rid of it by throwing it into the river. This explanation did not appear satisfactory, and the investigation was carried further. The person to whom the package had been addressed was then applied to, and the mystery was cleared up; his brother, who resides in the Pyrénées, having shot a fine bear, had sent him a leg stripped of its fur; but, in consequence of the hot weather, and some delay in the delivery, the game had become spoiled. He consequently refused to take the parcel and intends to sue the company for the loss occasioned by the delay.

CHILD MURDER AT DERBY.—At the Derby Assizes, on Friday, before Mr. Baron Cleasby, Annie Ingham, aged 27, needlewoman, was indicted for murdering John W. Ingham, her illegitimate child, on the 26th of April. Evelyn Hallam said, on the 25th of April, she had some conversation with the prisoner. She went to ask more particularly about the eldest boy. The prisoner said he was provided with a home, but that little Johnny would come to want. The elder boy was three years of age, and the other, John William, nine months old. A little after seven o'clock Mrs. Ingham came into my house, and said, "I have done it." I said, "What have you done?" She said, "I have done for Johnny." Her fingers were covered with blood. I said, "You have not murdered him?" She said "I have." "Johnny was gone to Heaven." She afterwards said she was sorry for what she had done. She appeared calm. Similar evidence having been given by the prisoner's sister, the jury returned a verdict as directed by the Judge, and his Lordship said the prisoner would be taken care of until her Majesty's pleasure was known respecting her.

FATAL RIOT IN MORAVIA.—Serious disorders occurred on Wednesday at Brunn, in Moravia, among the working population of that town, and necessitated the intervention of the armed force. The troops, being attacked with stones, fired, killing two of the rioters, and wounding twelve others.

THE BOY THOMAS JOACHIM, who caused the death of a boy named Parr, at Uxbridge, by throwing a knife at him, has been convicted of manslaughter, but strongly recommended to mercy, the jury believing that death was the result of an accident. He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.



THE DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN AFTER LAYING THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.—(SEE PAGE 1315.)

CONTINENTAL SKETCHES.—THE NEW TOWN HALL, HAMBURG.

The magnificent building represented on this page is one of the most complete erections for the purposes to which it is applied, of modern times. The New Town Hall at Hamburg is not only devoted to municipal purposes, but is divided into various departments. The senate has its council and committee-rooms, large hall, and rooms for archives; large hall and rooms for the citizens and for the representation of the several parishes; law courts, both civil and criminal; miscellaneous public offices, and a merchants' exchange. The architect of this building is an Englishman, Mr. George Gilbert Scott, grandson of the author of the celebrated "Commentary on the Bible."

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT WORSLEY HALL.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been keeping high holiday this week, and Manchester and surrounding villages

thousands of people. The station was gaily decked with flowers and evergreens. The Earl of Ellesmere, after assisting the Princess from the Royal carriage, and welcoming the Prince, proceeded in his brougham to the Hall, followed by their Royal Highnesses and suite in carriages and four, and an escort of Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteers. The Prince and Princess were loudly cheered by the people at the station.

On Tuesday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Agricultural Show, going direct from Worsley to Old Trafford without entering the city. Their Royal Highnesses did not start so early as had been expected. The pretty village was full of excitement from an early hour. The houses and the few public buildings were very gay with the flags that had been hoisted the day before to welcome the Royal party on their arrival, and the roads were covered with people hastening to the park entrances. Those who were favoured with tickets of admission, principally ladies, were numerous enough to give a very animated appearance to the grounds, as they strolled about in anticipation of the Royal party issuing from the Hall. But the prettiest sight was at the towing-path, when they took to the water in the Royal

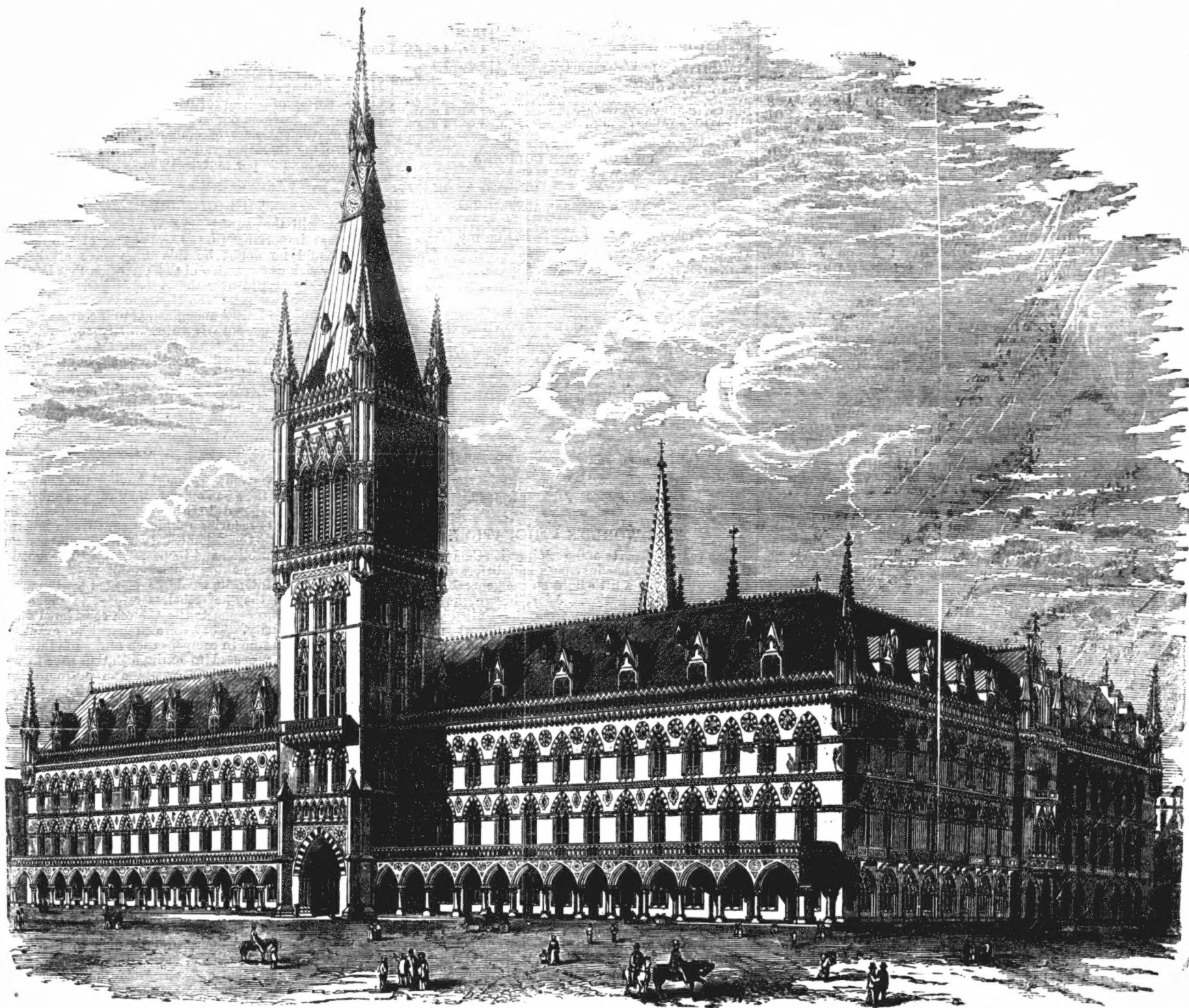
tors was nearly as great as in the morning, and equally enthusiastic. The disembarkation at the Queen's landing stage, at Worsley, took place at a quarter past six o'clock, the passage having occupied exactly an hour.

At eight o'clock, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere gave a dinner party in honour of their Royal Highnesses. Later in the evening the Earl and Countess received the assemblage of about 200 invited guests.

We give illustrations that will give additional interest to this brief description, so inadequate alone to do justice to the Royal journey.

THE CONTINENTAL TOURIST.—A SKETCH ON BOULOGNE SANDS.

At this season of the year, the illustration we give on the first page, will be not only interesting to such of our readers as may be able to compare it with nature during their summer holidays, but also to those who never go beyond the shores of old England, as well as to the less fortunate, compelled to stay at home altogether. The engraving is from a water-colour



THE TOWN HALL, HAMBURG.

and districts have been as bright as flags, illuminations, and holiday clothes could make them. Their Royal Highnesses arrived, as arranged, at Worsley Hall, Lancashire, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, on Monday, soon after six o'clock in the evening. Leaving Euston-square by the twelve o'clock midday express of the London and North-Western Railway, they travelled over the North Staffordshire line from Stafford, stopping a few minutes at Congleton Station, where the Mayor and Corporation of Congleton presented an address. At Macclesfield, where the train stopped at ten minutes past five o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation of that borough also presented an address, and the Mayor's daughter, a little girl, presented a bouquet to the Princess, which was very graciously accepted. The train reached Manchester about five minutes to six, being twenty minutes late. A crowd of some thousands of people at the station greeted the Prince and Princess. The carriages of their Royal Highnesses and suite being in front of the train were detached without stopping at the station, and passing over the Manchester South Junction line to the old Manchester and Liverpool Railway, proceeded to Weaste, and thence by the Tyldesley and Wigan line to Worsley Station. The Earl of Ellesmere and the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., Colonel Bruce, and Mr. Edward Tootal, of Weaste, were at the station, and a crowd of some

barge. The Royal suite included Lady Morton (Lady in Waiting), Lord Alfred Hervey (Lord in Waiting), Col. Kingscote, Major Grey, and Sir W. Knollys. The arrangements, both here and throughout the route, were well managed under the supervision of Captain Heaton, the celebrated adjutant and marksman at Wimbledon. The bridges over the canal and every road and vacant plot of ground commanding a view were crowded with people, many of whom wore rosettes. Banners and bannerets were hoisted on buildings everywhere, and the populous villages of Patricroft and Barton furnished immense crowds of excited people to swell the throngs on the banks. Bands of music, at various points along the canal, saluted the Royal party, and peals of bells from churches in the neighbourhood rung out merrily.

Arriving at the Agricultural Exhibition shortly before one o'clock, the Royal party was welcomed by a vast crowd of spectators, and after passing leisurely round the building the Prince and Princess were entertained at luncheon, or rather a grand banquet, for it partook largely of that character. A few minutes before five o'clock the Royal visitors left the ground. The re-embarkation took place at a quarter past five. The crowds on the canal bank were again large, and considerable loyal enthusiasm was shown by the spectators. In the grounds at Worsley Hall, the assemblage of specta-

drawing by Mr. John Absalom, and a mere artistic sketch it would be difficult to meet with. The countenances are all most expressive, and present to the mind a quietude and contentment quite charming to look upon. The little shoeless fisher-boy and girls have evidently won upon the sympathies of paterfamilias, and the well-known capacious pocket of the representative of John Bull is being opened for their especial service, while the daughters of the benevolent old gentleman look on with a varied expression of interest. The shoe and stockingless fishwomen, too, are intent upon the scene, and form, upon the whole, a picture of great merit.

VELOCIPEDES.—We were invited by Messrs. Whight and Mann of 143, Holborn Hill, to inspect their new two-wheel Velocipedes, and after making a very careful inspection of the admirable workmanship, strength, &c., &c., decidedly pronounce them to be far superior to any we have yet seen either of British or American Manufacture.

PERFECT HEALTH to all by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, sleeplessness, constipation, flatulency, phlegm, low spirits, diarrhoea, acidity, diabetes, nausea and vomiting, wasting, palpitation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints. Cure No. 68,413: "Rome."—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 12lb. 22s., at all grocers.—[ADVANCEMENT.]

THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gye and Mapleson.
In reply to numerous inquiries, it is respectfully announced that there will be no Extra Nights after this week, and that the Opera will positively close this evening, Saturday, July 24.
Last night of the season—This evening, *IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA*: Madame Adelina Patti. In the Lesson Scene Madame Adelina Patti will sing Eckert's Valse, "L'Echo," and "Home, sweet Home." Signor Cotogni, Signor Ciampi, Signor Bottero, and Signor Gardoni.
Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past. The Box-office under the Portico of the Theatre is open from Ten till Five. Amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.
Every Evening, *THE OLD GUARD*: Mrs. Sol. Smith, G. Trafford, H. Naylor, Mag. Llewellyn. ALL FOR MONEY; Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss Maud Haydon, Mrs. Stephens; Messrs. G. J. Jordan, H. Irving, W. H. Vernon, H. Naylor, &c. To conclude with *A QUIET DAY*: Miss Polly Marshall, Miss Coleman; Messrs. W. H. Vernon and Charles Swan.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.
Every Evening, at 8.30, *ORPHEE AUX ENFERS*: Mdlles. Schneider, J. Pradal; MM. Dupuis, Mengal, Schey.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.
Every Evening, at 7.30, *THE SMOKED MISER*. At 8, Sheridan's inimitable comedy of *THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL*. Supported by the following celebrated artistes, viz.: Barry Sullivan, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Coghlan, Lin Rayne, A. Bernard, D. Evans, E. Dyas, and W. Arthur; Mesdames Hermann Vezin, Louisa Thorne, Amy Fawcett, Jane Rignold, and Mrs. Charles Horsman.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.
Every Evening, at 7, Operetta, *THE TWO HARLEQUINS*. At 8, *GOOD FOR NOTHING*; Miss E. Farren. At 9, an Operatic Extravaganza, *COLUMBUS*: Messrs. J. Eldred, Maclean, Robins, Terrott; Miss E. Farren, Miss Loseby, &c. Ballet: Mdlle. Roseri. To conclude with a Farce.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Swanborough.
Every Evening at 7.30, *FOX V. GOOSE*. Messrs. Clarke and Belford; Mesdames Buffon, Hughes. *JOAN OF ARC*; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Mesdames Maitland, Sheridan, Goodall, Buffon and Clare. To conclude with *THE CHOPS OF THE CHANNEL*: Mr. D. James.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.
Every Evening, at 7.30, *A ROYAL COMMISSION*: Mr. Dewar, Mesdames Bromley, and Bishop. After which at 8, *CHECKMATE*: Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Mesdames Saunders and M. Oliver. Followed by, at 9.15, *BILLY TAYLOR*: Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Mesdames Saunders, Bromley, Bishop, and M. Oliver. To conclude with *IN FOR A HOLIDAY*.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.
Every Evening, at 8, *SCHOOL*. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Mesdames Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also *A WINNING HAZARD*, and *A LAME EXCUSE*: Messrs. Blakeley, Montgomery, Collette, and Terris; Mesdames A. and B. Wilton.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.
This Evening at 7.30, *MY WIFE'S DENTIST*. Followed by, at 8.30, *THE TURN OF THE TIDE*: Messrs. Hermann Vezin, Mellon, Keet Webb, Rignold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryder; Mesdames Sophia Young, H. Hodson, K. Gordon, K. Harleur, and Mrs. F. Matthews.

CHARING-CROSS.

Every Evening at 7.30, *COMING OF AGE*: Miss Cicely Nott. After which, *EDENDALE*: Messrs. J. G. Shore, Flockton, R. Barker, Temple; Mesdames Hughes, Ernestine, Irwin, Garthwaite. To conclude with *THE PRETTY DRUIDESS*: Mesdames Hughes, Cicely Nott, Irwin, and R. Barker.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.
Every Evening at 8, *BLACK AND WHITE*: Maurice de Layrac, Mr. Fechter; Miss Milburn, Miss Carlotta Leclercq; Messrs. A. Wood, J. C. Smith, R. Tindall, A. Leclercq; Miss C. Burchell, Mrs. R. Power. Preceded by *AN OBJECT OF INTEREST*: Messrs. C. Leclercq, R. Tindall, F. Scott; Mesdames C. Burchell, R. Power. Conclude with *THE SECRET*: Messrs. A. Wood, F. Scott.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.
Every Evening, at 7, *ROB ROY*: Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Gustave Garcia; Messrs. H. Sinclair, A. Rayner, Hamilton, Tyars, Wright; Mesdames Fanny Huddart, Ada Jackson, Marie Leslie, Turner. To conclude with *THE SECRET*: Mr. B. Wright and Miss Herbert.

Roses! Roses!! Roses!

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The place to spend a happy day. The finest Gardens in Europe. Acknowledged by Princes, Princesses, the Nobility, the Press, and all Foreigners. Thirty Acres of Land, Twelve Miles of Walks, Two Theatres. One Thousand Amusements. Gala Days, Wednesdays and Fridays. Mr. J. Seaton, Master of Ceremonies. Cheap Fares from Charing Cross, Cannon-street, and London-bridge, North Kent Line, Tilbury Railway, Fenchurch-street. Saloon and other boats.—Mr. J. Seaton's Annual Benefit, Wednesday, August 25th.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.
POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.
MADAME TUSSEAU'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.
ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.
ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Miscellaneous Amusements.

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1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House,

Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

THE WORLD'S EMIGRATION.

THE yearly Reports of the Emigration Commissioners, the 29th of which has just been laid before the public, are throwing not a little light on the general movement of the world's population. Adverting to the fact that since 1863 the Emigration from the United Kingdom has been rapidly falling off, the Report naturally, though perhaps somewhat hastily, concludes that "the decrease in the number of emigrants probably arose from the gradual improvement in the condition of the people," attributing this improvement to the large Emigration of previous years. As the number of foreigners who emigrate through the United Kingdom shows, on the contrary, a considerable increase, and the Emigration from many parts of the Continent has been for several years developing unprecedented activity, one might feel compelled to look upon the prosperity of these islands as something exceptional, and to take a gloomy view of the condition of other European communities. We have no great reliance, however, on the soundness of such reasoning, and believe that the laws governing the migratory movements of the human races must be traced to higher sources. No doubt the ebbing and flowing stream may and must be influenced by a variety of direct and obvious causes. The distress arising from famine or from any other material or social scourge, a sudden impulse given to the increase of population by any change of religious or political institutions, popular commotion, or tyrannical oppression, or the spell of some extraordinary attraction towards a peculiarly favoured land—are all circumstances which may determine a partial and temporary swarming of the human hive. A potato rot in Ireland or an inundation in the Netherlands is likely enough to drive a multitude of breadless and homeless sufferers across the Atlantic. Possibly, the abolition of military conscription in France might, by encouraging early marriages, give rise to a surplus population in France, which would lead to the colonization of Algeria; while the glitter of gold nuggets may have the effect of creating States out of Californian or Australian solitudes. But it is not easy by such fortuitous occurrences to account for the general fact that the Emigration from the United Kingdom has risen from 2,081 in 1815 to between 200,000 and 300,000 in recent times, keeping pace, as it were, with the rapid and almost uniform progress of national well-being; nor will such theories explain the phenomenon of such backward countries as Spain and Italy which began to send forth emigrants as soon as they realized the first symptoms of national life.

Emigration, to be a matter of any importance, must be a movement, not of individual, but of gregarious character. One emigrant, if at all fortunate, makes many, and all the difficulty lies in the first start. Nothing seems so wonderful as the amount of money sent from America to this country to defray the expenses

of emigrants. It does not exceed at the present moment an average of £500,000 per annum, but it has been known to rise to £1,500,000 yearly, and the total amount in twenty years is little less than £15,000,000. It should, too, be borne in mind that all this only represents the remittances made through bankers and merchants, exclusively of what may be sent through private hands. Persons who are so liberal of their money will certainly not withhold their advice; they will not stint any other means of persuasion, and their picture of the soil and climate, of the material and moral advantages of their new home, will in no small degree contribute to spread the desire to emigrate.

All such outbursts of popular excitement are, however, sure to reach their climax, after which a sobering reaction is apt to set in. A more thorough knowledge corrects the first superficial information; and hence among the most advanced nations Emigration finds its limits in the requirements of the mother country and in the capabilities of the colony. It is owing to these reasons, probably, rather than to any fluctuation in the country's prosperity, that the Emigration from the United Kingdom—which attained its utmost development during the first years after the middle of the century, when the number of emigrants rose to 368,764 in 1852, and the remittances sent to their aid amounted to £1,730,000 in 1854—has been in later years so sensibly reduced that during 1868 only 196,325 emigrants left our ports, of whom 51,956 were foreigners. These strangers, to whom our country offers only the advantage of a convenient place of embarkation, were but 3 per cent. of the whole Emigration in 1863, but they amounted to more than 26 per cent. in 1868.

THE CHURCH BILL.

How will the country act? Were the matter not one of vast importance to the well-being of the nation, we should no doubt by this time have all become heartily sick of the Bill, and the elocution that has been so lavishly tapped over it. A crisis has, however, at length been reached. The House of Commons has now disposed of the Lords' amendments to the Irish Church Bill, and the measure is substantially restored to its original shape. Mr. Gladstone relied on the strength of the Government in the House when he unhesitatingly proposed to reject the amendments which had been made by the Lords. The confidence of the Liberal party in the soundness of the Ministerial scheme he believed to be unshaken, and the divisions fully justified his anticipations. Nothing, however, in effect could be more essentially different than the two Church Bills which respectively received the sanction of the two Houses of Parliament. Though having the same title, and ostensibly the same objects, they were in substance diametrically opposed to each other. The Commons, with the view of securing religious equality in Ireland, proposed to strip the Established Church in that country of its state connection and its possessions. Recognising the necessity of making provision for particular individuals whose interests would be effected by the meditated change, they nevertheless refused to make any substantial concessions to the Church considered in its corporate capacity. They were prepared to grant no inconsiderable sum in compensation of the life interests which it was proposed to extinguish, but save in way of commutation no benefit would accrue from this to the new Church. Parsonage houses with adequate glebes they were ready to grant to the Church on easy terms, and on all private endowments subsequent to the restoration of the Second Charles they were willing to leave unmolested in their hands. More than this they would not do; and in order to avoid provoking jealousy they elected to give the large sums of money which would thus be realised to lunatics and other fitting objects of national munificence, rather than to confer them on the religious sects, however much they might stand in need of pecuniary assistance. This was the scheme as propounded by the Government and as ratified by the Commons. On the other hand, the Lords, actuated, let us charitably hope, partly by feelings of mercy towards the disestablished Church, and the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian communions, proposed to leave to the former no inconsiderable portion of its ancient possessions, and to give to the latter certain substantial proofs of national generosity.

When the Bill came down from the Lords thus altered the Government promptly set to work to expunge nearly the whole of the alterations; and once more the Bill, pretty much in its original form, was sent back to the Upper House, and by the time this is in the hands of our readers it will probably have been once more returned to the Commons. By a majority of nearly two to one the House of Lords declared on Tuesday night their intention of insisting on the preamble of the Irish Church Bill as settled by them, instead of accepting that which had been sent up by the Commons, and thereupon the debate was adjourned, on the motion of Earl Granville, in order to enable the Government to decide on the course they will pursue. In strictness, the division took place on a subsidiary point, but it was virtually accepted as decisive of the matter in issue.

This is just how the matter stands at present, and with the Lords must rest the responsibility of the dangerous course they have pursued.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORE never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil or dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on Thursday last week, on the order for going into committee on the Endowed Schools Bill,

The Duke of Richmond objected to the measure, on the ground that it proposed to give excessive powers to the commissioners, the exercise of which in such a case as that of Christ's Hospital would be disastrous.

The Duke of Cambridge was afraid that the commissioners might become biased and act contrary to the interests of Christ's Hospital.

Lord Lyttelton endeavoured to allay any apprehension that might exist on that score.

Earl De Grey and Ripon complained that the privileges vested in Christ's Hospital were more extensive than those given to public schools under the bill of last year.

After some further conversation, the House went into committee, and upon the 14th Clause, which provides that all foundations and endowments of schools made within 50 years from the passing of the Act should be exempt from its operation,

The Marquis of Salisbury moved the omission of the words "50 years," for the purpose of substituting "since 1800;" but on a division was defeated by 42 to 29.

The bill, after considerable discussion, was passed through committee.

On Friday Earl Granville mentioned for the information of their lordships that, in the event of the Irish Church Bill coming back from the Commons and being reprinted on Saturday morning, he should propose to take the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments into consideration on Monday.

To this arrangement the Marquis of Salisbury took exception, as savouring of unseemly, if not indecorous haste; and eventually, at the suggestion of Lord Cairns, Earl Granville consented to a postponement until Tuesday.

The Bankruptcy Bill and the Imprisonment for Debt Bill were ordered to be referred to a select committee, and at seven o'clock the sitting was suspended to wait the Irish Church Bill from the Commons.

This, however, was not received until nearly one o'clock, after which their lordships adjourned.

On Monday, the second reading of Sir J. D. Coleridge's University Tests Bill (which had passed the House of Commons by a considerable majority) was moved by Earl Russell, who briefly explained its objects and provisions, and expressed a hope that the Earl of Carnarvon would not persist with his notice to move the "previous question" as a means of defeating the bill.

The measure was subsequently passed to a division, and again defeated.

On Tuesday, Earl Granville, in moving to agree to the Commons' amendments to their Lordships' amendments to the Irish Church Bill, took occasion to deny that at the instigation of Ministers the other House had assumed either a supercilious or contemptuous attitude towards their lordships. Indeed, if that had been the case, he should have considered that he personally had been unworthily treated by his colleagues. A debate ensued, and ultimately the question was put that the original words in the preamble, which set forth that the proceeds of the property of the Irish Church should "be held and applied for the advantage of the Irish people, but not for the maintenance of any Church, &c., nor for the teaching of religion," which had been struck out by the Lords, but restored by the Commons, should be retained in the bill. The form of putting the question led to some discussion, which was terminated by the Duke of Marlborough moving as an amendment that the House do insist upon the whole of their amendments in the preamble.

Upon this proposal their lordships divided, when the numbers were—

For the Duke of Marlborough's amendment—
Content.....173
Non-content.....95

Majority against Ministers.....78

Their lordships consequently insisted on adhering to their amendments.

Earl Granville then said that after the result at which the house had arrived he should not undertake the responsibility of proceeding without consulting his colleagues. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

This was at once agreed to, and the House rose at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock until the Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons, on the Wednesday, Mr. Locke-King moved the second reading of the Real Estate Intestacy Bill, the object of which is to provide for the more equitable distribution of the freehold property of persons dying without making a will. Having commented upon the unreasonable opposition offered to the principle of the measure in former Parliaments, the hon. gentleman went on to contend that the plea of antiquity was no answer to the demand now made for a change in the law, because the present system was nothing more nor less than a relic of an age when might conquered right, and when the state of society was altogether different to that which now prevailed. Having contrasted the prosperous condition of Belgium (where real estate was equitably divided among the children of landed proprietors) with the depressed state of Ireland where nearly the whole of the land belonged to a few absentee owners, he argued that the effect of changing the law would prevent grievous cases of individual hardship and suffering, and would tend to the settlement on the land of a numerous class of persons whose presence would be attended with the best results to themselves and to society. It was said that hard cases made bad laws, but here was a case where bad laws made hard cases.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dickinson, and after some opposition the second reading was carried by a majority of twenty-five.

The Libel Bill was withdrawn by Mr. Baines, on account of the lateness of the session and the pressure of more important business.

On the Thursday the attendance of members was very numerous, and Mr. Gladstone, on making his appearance, was loudly cheered.

Petitions were presented from many of the largest constituencies in the empire praying the House to reject the Lords' amendments to Irish Church Bill.

On the order that the amendments be agreed to,

Mr. Gladstone proposed, in the first place, to disagree to the amendment in the preamble by which the Lords struck out the words devoting the surplus to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, and substituted words reserving it to the future discretion of Parliament. He would also move to disagree to the amendment by which the date of the Act had been changed, as also to that relating to the commutation of the incomes of curates (in respect to which however, he should suggest a modification), and also to the tax on clerical incomes handed over to the Church Body. He was prepared, however, to agree to the proviso for the protection of annuitants, but he could not agree to the 14 years' clause, although he would submit an addition by way of amendment. To the amendment relating to the payment for glebe-houses in possession he should ask the House to disagree, as also to the Ulster glebes, or royal grants in that province, but with reference to which he would agree to an amendment which would substitute a payment of £500,000 for private endowments. He would also ask the House to disagree to the amendment respecting the deduction of poor rates from the price of tithe rent-charge, as also to that relating to residuary property, which would be consequential on the preamble. Lastly, he would ask the House to strike out concurrent endowment.

Mr. Disraeli (who was loudly cheered) said he was prepared to ask the House to agree to the Lords' amendments. He denied that the attitude assumed by the Lords was hostile to the Commons.

An animated debate ensued, and was kept up during the Thursday and Friday, Mr. Gladstone moving and Mr. Disraeli objecting, step by step. On coming on Friday to the 29th clause, relating to private endowments,

Mr. Gladstone stated that the Lords had struck out the whole of the clause, and had inserted in its stead another marked "C," divided into two paragraphs, the first of which made it incumbent on the commissioners to pay to the Church Body the sum of half a million sterling in respect of private endowments. This the Government recommended the House to agree to. But with regard to the second paragraph, by which it was sought to vest in the Church Body those glebes in Ulster granted by royal charter or letters patent since the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he earnestly hoped the House would not agree to it.

After a debate the House divided, and the numbers were—
For disagreeing.....344
Content.....240

Majority.....104

All the Lords' amendments on the subsequent clauses up to 67 inclusive were, with trifling exceptions, then struck out of the bill; and on reaching the 68th clause, providing for the ultimate application of the surplus, Mr. Gladstone proposed to disagree to the Lords' amendment reserving the appropriation to Parliament, and moved to reinstate the clause in its original shape, whereby the surplus would be applied to the support of infirmaries, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and other charitable objects in Ireland.

Mr. Disraeli objected to the proposal of the Government on the ground that public opinion was not sufficiently matured in reference to the appropriation of the surplus, and that on the whole it would be better to reserve the consideration of the subject.

On a division, the numbers were—
For disagreeing.....290
Content.....218

Majority.....72

The result was received with loud Opposition cheers.

On the Monday, in reply to questions from Sir W. Gallwey Mr. Bright said that an interesting report on the very unsatisfactory state of the passenger communication between Dover and Calais would soon be placed in the hands of members, and that a copy would be laid before the French Government with a view to providing some improvement in the means of transit between the two countries.

In answer to Colonel French, Mr. Gladstone stated that as soon as the Government knew what course the House of Lords would adopt in reference to the Irish Church Bill, they would make a statement respecting all other bills of importance on the paper.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gladstone, on entering the House after the adverse decision in the House of Lords, was received with loud and renewed cheers from the Ministerial benches.

On the motion for resuming the adjourned debate on going into committee on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill,

Mr. J. G. Talbot moved that the order be discharged. An animated debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone, referring to an observation made by Mr. Beresford Hope with reference to other more important questions before the House likely to absorb the remainder of the session, said he was not aware from what quarter the hon. gentleman had derived the information that important measures were standing in the way. The right hon. gentleman urged Mr. T. Chambers (who had charge of the bill) not to be deterred from pressing it forward by any obstructive opposition. He admitted that the bill, if passed into law, might lead to some social disturbance, but still, as the weight of evidence was in favour of it, he should certainly give it his support.

On a division the motion of Mr. Talbot was negatived by 143 to 73. A subsequent motion by Sir J. Hay to adjourn the debate was defeated by 145 to 43; as was a motion by Mr. Collins that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision therein for a woman to marry her deceased husband's brother.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

HER MAJESTY, with Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, went out on Saturday morning; and Her Majesty, accompanied, by Prince Louise, drove out in the afternoon. Prince Leopold also went out, attended by the Rev. R. Duckworth. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Elphinstone, arrived at the Castle. M., Madame, and Miss Van de Weyer and Miss Alice Van de Weyer also arrived.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen in the afternoon.

On Sunday morning the Queen, their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting,

attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Naughton Shuldham, vicar of Sawby, preached the sermon.

In the afternoon the Queen, with Princess Louise and Prince Arthur, drove out; and Her Majesty, with Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, went out on Monday morning.

Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Elphinstone, left the Castle for Greenwich-park. M., Madame, and Miss Van de Weyer and Miss Alice Van de Weyer also left the Castle.

On Monday afternoon the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove in the grounds, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough.

The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

On Tuesday morning Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left the castle at five minutes before nine o'clock for Osborne. In attendance were the Duchess of Roxburgh, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, Colonel H. L. Gardiner, R.H.A., Colonel the Hon. D. C. F. de Ros, and Mr. Duckworth. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Christian Victor, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, drove from Frogmore to the Great Western Railway station in Windsor, and travelled with Her Majesty to Osborne.

The Hon. Eva Macdonald left the castle for Osborne. The Duchess of Roxburgh succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 16, Evening.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered, and 11 sergeants of the Cantabria Regiment have been arrested.

The garrison of Vittoria has been reinforced.

France has recognised the Regency.

MADRID, July 17, Evening.

The Government has received a telegram stating that Don Carlos has disappeared from France, and has entered Navarre pursued by the French police to the frontier. Don Carlos is accompanied by General Elio.

MADRID, July 20.

Arrests have been made here and at Valladolid, Barcelona, and Cordova. Generals Yuciau, Guestal, and Olona, and Colonels Alberni and Carbonnel are among those who have been arrested.

AUSTRIA.

BRUNN, July 14.

Yesterday and the day before serious disturbances took place among the working classes in this city, rendering interference necessary on the part of the military. Stones having been thrown at the troops, the latter fired on the mob, killing two and wounding 12 of the rioters. Vigorous precautions have been taken against a renewal of the disturbances.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, July 20.

The Court of Assizes of Brussels to-day condemned M. Bachelery to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200fr. for offences against the person of the Emperor of the French.

AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, June 21.

The South Australian Parliament will open on July 13. Fresh discoveries of copper have been made.

SYDNEY, June 19.

Advices from New Zealand states that the Duke of Edinburgh left Auckland on the 1st inst. without meeting the Maori chiefs.

The rebels have surprised the troops. Four officers and nine privates were killed.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, June 24.

A proclamation hostile to foreigners has been posted by secret societies along the Yangtse river.

A pic-nic party at Hankow has been driven away by a mob upon the pretence that they had come for the purpose of boiling and eating children.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Foo-chow to open another Taeping rebellion; the conspirators number, it is reported, 50,000.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

President Grant and family have gone to Longbranch, there to remain a fortnight.

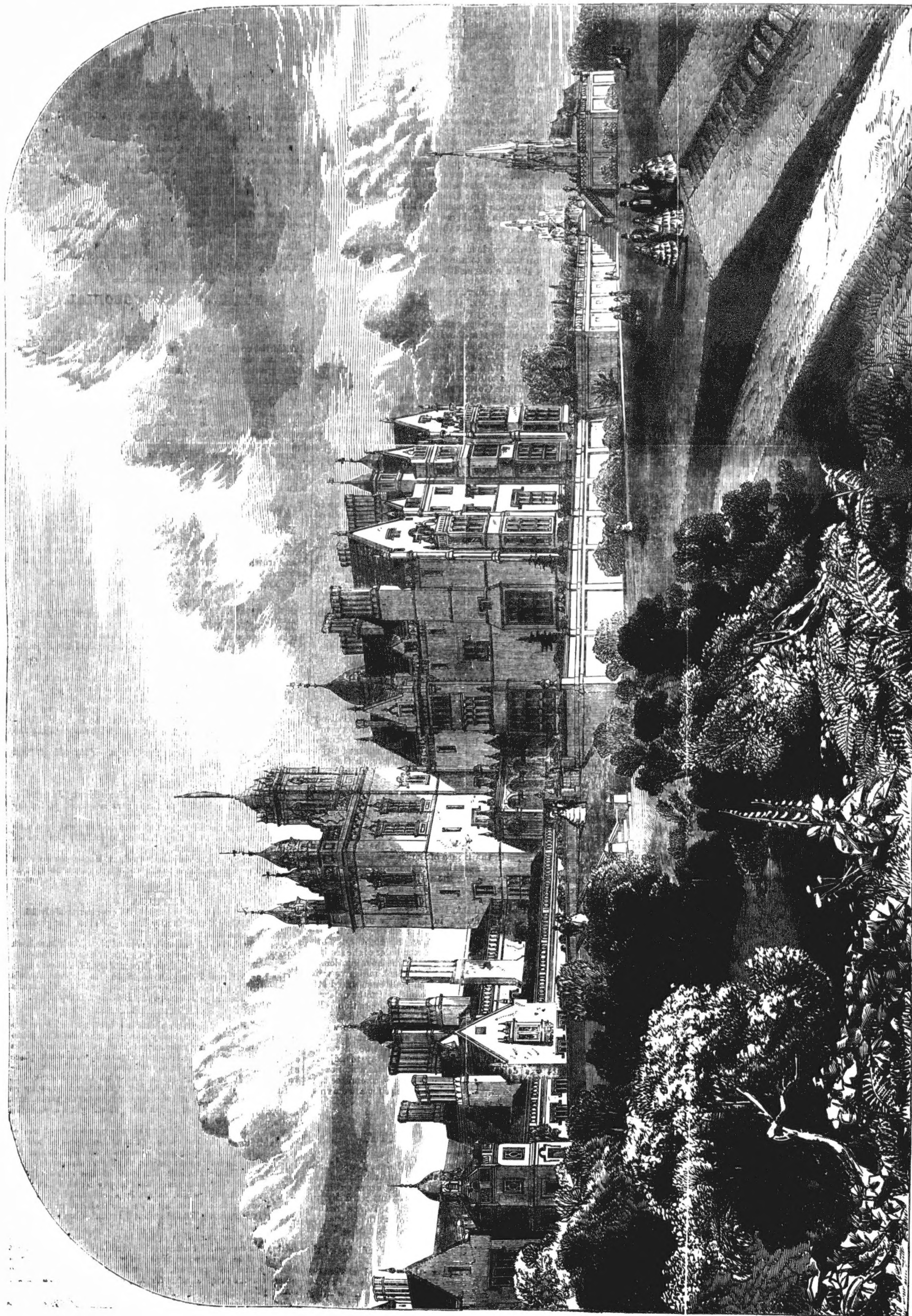
Several brokers and money-lenders of New York have been indicted by the grand jury for violation of the usury laws.

NEW YORK, July 17, Afternoon.

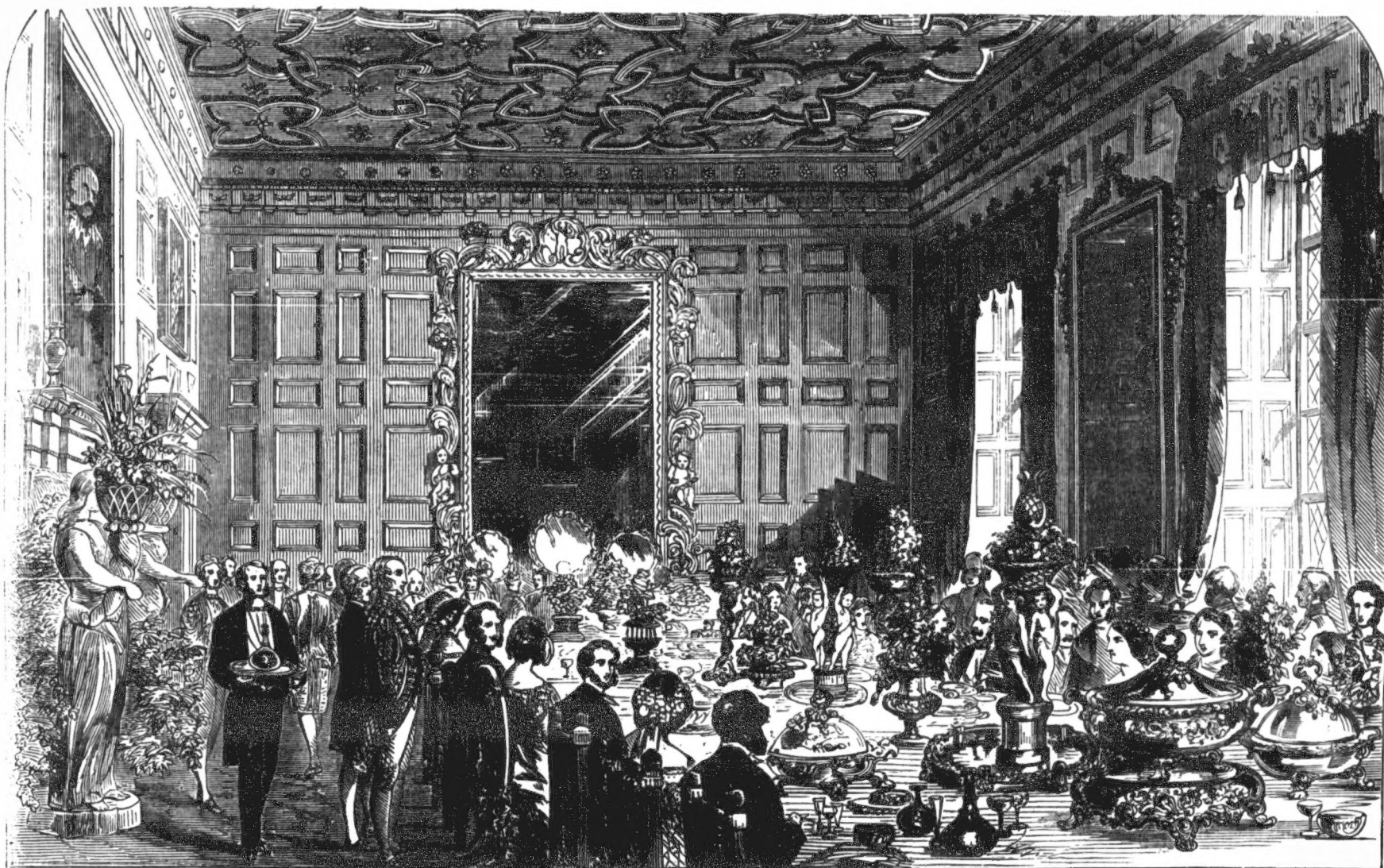
One hundred and forty men belonging to Colonel Ryan's filibustering expedition have been captured on Gardner's Island, and sent as prisoners to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The influence of light on plants has been noticed from the most remote times, but recently some experiments were made in Paris enlarging our knowledge of the influence in its less obvious phases. A climbing plant placed in a dark place continued to grow, but not to twine in the usual spiral convolutions. It grew straight up the stick in the dark, but when again taken into the light it recommenced to twine as usual. The experiment was repeated several times, and always with the same results, showing that light was essential to its power of twining.

We have learnt the following amusing anecdote of one of the exhibitors of the last Salon. The artist happened to have a ferocious creditor, who gave him no peace, and one morning, as he came for the twentieth time for his money, our artist said, "I am extremely sorry to be the cause of your losing so much precious time, and to pay for this loss I will take your portrait," which naturally enchanted him, and in a few hours he had taken a very natural sketch of his creditor. "It is striking," he murmured, "and I am at a loss to express my gratitude." "Do not try," replied the artist, "but upon your next visit it will be perfect, and then I will settle your account." Soon after his creditor left delighted; but hardly had he gone, when the artist went to his *conciierge*, and handing him the portrait, said "Keep this carefully, and whenever the original asks for me, tell him that I am in the country."



THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO MANCHESTER-WORSLEY HALL, OCCUPIED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—(SEE PAGE 1317)



THE BANQUET AT WORSLEY HALL.—(SEE PAGE 1317)

How it Ended.

A YANKEE LOVE STORY.

"I've made up my mind," said Miss Bell Martin.

She was a rosy-cheeked, squarely-made woman, somewhere about five-and-thirty, with merry black eyes, short curling hair, and a resolved expression of countenance.

"But, dear me, Bell, you're not going out into the wilderness actually to live?"

"Well, I've no idea of dying there," epigrammatically replied Miss Bell.

Mrs. Parkesworth Pryce stood in open-eyed amazement, her garnet-coloured moiré-antique dress trailing over the carpet, and her lace carriage shawl festooned gradually over one shoulder—the very personification and embodiment of a brainless votary of the latest fashion.

"My goodness gracious!" said Mrs. Pryce, feebly, as if the magnitude of the idea rendered it impossible for her mind to grapple with it.

"Yes," said Miss Bell, "I am. And what's more, Katie Appleton is going with me. You see, Mrs. Pryce, I'm not so young as I was, and poor dear Katie was disappointed when that young scamp, Harry Messenger, went South and married Julia Levy, so we've concluded to retire on a farm of our own in Western New York, where we can raise calves and chickens, and grow our own asparagus and strawberries—a place, in short, where we can be entirely independent of men!"

"Dear me," said Mrs. Pryce, "what a very Quixotic plan, to be sure!"

"It may be Quixotic," said Miss Bell, rubbing her chin thoughtfully; "but we're going to give it a trial, nevertheless, Katie and I."

"You will be heartily sick of it, and come back to New York in less than a month," predicted Mrs. Pryce.

"No, we shall not," said Bell Martin, resolutely. "I hope I'm old enough to know my own mind, and Katie will be governed entirely by me."

And in spite of the pathetic and oft-repeated remonstrances of Mrs. Pryce and others of her stripe, Miss Bell Martin and her cousin, Kate Appleton, a shy little maiden, with modest blue eyes and a face like a peach-blossom, packed their guitar and canaries and croquet and band-boxes, and went out West.

"Isn't this jolly?" cried Bell, warming her plump hands before the blaze of a huge wood-fire on the night of their arrival. "Just see the fringe of moss on the end of that log. And such a picturesque red brick hearth!"

"Oh yes, certainly," said Kate, timidly; "but don't you think it's a little lonely, Isabel?"

"We don't mind that, child," said Bell, briskly; "we're going to be company for ourselves."

"Are we?"

"Why of course we are. Just wait till we get our flower-beds planted, and the daisy roots set out, and the chickens hatched, and we shall have no time to think about being lonesome!"

And Miss Bell jumped up to bring in a fresh supply of wood from the covered shed back of the door; for a fundamental element of her dreams of rural felicity had been the strict interdiction of any thing in the similitude of a servant.

"For I've been quite sufficiently Irish-ridden in New York!" she had said.

"This is luxury," went on Bell, basking before the genial blaze; for the April even-tide was chill and raw. "I feel just like Robinson Crusoe on his desert island, and—"

"Hush," cried Katie, nervously, grasping her cousin's arm, "what's that?"

"What's what?"

"That noise! Oh, Bell, if there should be a ghost in this ruinous old house!"

"Oh, fiddle-stick!" said the matter-of-fact Bell; "it's only the cow looking in at the casement; don't you see her horns?"

Miss Bell rushed out of the door to rout out the enemy.

"Such a dear little dot of a red calf as there is in the barn-yard!" she cried, ecstatically, as she returned. "But we must take it away to-morrow."

"Oh, don't take it away—the dear little thing!" cooed Katie. "Let us be a little considerate."

"And have no milk to use!" scoffed Bell. "That would be nice farming. I saw a fine lot of hens in the barn-yard this afternoon, Katie; eggs are fifty cents a dozen, and spring chickens forty cents a pound. We shall make our fortunes, Katie. And old Mr. Tully says strawberries bring fifty cents a quart, and the asparagus yielded a hundred and seven bunches last year at forty cents a bunch. And butter—dear, dear, there's no saying what we shall realize out of our butter with three cows!"

"To be sure," said Katie, sympathetically.

It was raining hard the next morning when they woke up. Now, if the agricultural world was all made up of leafy dells where the drops "tinkled musically" as they fell, and opening butter-cups and violets, this would be all very well; but rain on the roof of a leaky farm-house and rain in a country barn-yard are decidedly lacking in the elements of romance.

"Do let me sleep just five minutes longer," pleaded Katie, piteously.

"Get up! get up!" cried the ruthless Bell; "we're farmers now, and you must come out and help me milk! It will be such fun!"

"In the rain?"

"We're neither sugar nor salt—we shall not melt. Get your aqua scutum, and come quick!"

Miss Bell looked the ideal of resolution and enterprise as she stalked into the barn-yard, swinging the shining tin pail in one hand and the three-legged stool in the other. Katie Appleton looked on in admiration.

"When did you learn to milk, Bell?"

"I never learned."

"How can you do it, then?"

"Why, it's easy enough, of course. Any body can milk. This calf has got to come out first!"

Miss Bell advanced to the little red calf who was nestling close to his mother.

"Get along, Bossie!" she said, brandishing the milking-stool.

But to her amazement the brindled cow lowered her horns and ran furiously at the disturber of her darling's peace.

Miss Bell scrambled over the wall more nimbly than gracefully.

"I'm afraid she's vicious," said Miss Bell, dubiously.

"We won't disturb the calf just now."

So, decending once more when the belligerent animal had apparently calmed down, Miss Bell selected the mildest-eyed cow she could find, and sat down, adjusting her pail as she had seen it adjusted in all engravings.

"Why don't the cow stand still?" she demanded, after having several times jumped up and followed the bovine

animal around. "A cow is a very trying quadruped! Get some hay, Katie, and feed her. I'm afraid that unprincipled old Mr. Tully deceived us when he said there were three milch-cows; the more I pull the more the milk won't come!"

"Try again," said Katie, encouragingly. "Pull harder."

But the cow, resenting this mode of treatment, deliberately kicked over the pail, whisked her tail in Miss Bell's eyes, and walked away.

"Oh dear, dear!" faltered Katie. "I wish we had asked Mr. Tully to stay a day or two and teach us how to milk!"

"As if I'd ask a man to teach me anything," cried Bell, disdainfully. "If he can do it, I guess I can. I'll try again by-and-by, when the cow gets a little better tempered. Let's go in and get breakfast, Katie. Here are half a dozen eggs in the hay under the manger. Very careless of the hens to leave their eggs round in this sort of fashion! I shall have up a row of pine boxes filled with nice clean straw before I'm twenty-four hours older!"

"Perhaps they would prefer the hay," said Katie, dubiously.

"I don't care what they prefer," said Miss Bell, dogmatically; "they must adapt themselves to my preferences, or I'll know the reason why. But, as I was saying, here's the material for an omelet; so we'll go in and make the coffee and breakfast like a pair of queens."

The coffee was made—without milk—and the morning meal soon disposed of. Katie remained indoors to sweep up and wash the dishes, while Miss Bell again sallied forth to investigate the various offices and buildings which skirted the barn.

In a few minutes she reappeared, all dripping, like Undine of old.

"Katie," she cried, breathlessly, displaying the pearl-white treasures of her apron, "I've found two more settlements of eggs."

"Let's have some custards," suggested Katie.

"Custards, indeed! No, no; I prefer spring chickens. I'm going to set a hen."

"Set a hen!" repeated Katie, in bewilderment.

"I've caught the most motherly-looking old speckled hen you ever see and shut her up under a barrel," went on Bell, exultantly, "and now I'm going to fix the nest. In just twenty-one days from now, Katie, we shall be feeding our chickens."

"Shall we?" Katie Appleton did not disbelieve, perhaps, but she doubted.

Half an hour afterwards when the rain held up a little, and here and there a glimpse of dazzling blue peeped between the rifts in the gray sky overhead, Katie tripped out into the barn, where Miss Bell stood in an anxious attitude over a neat square box she had placed on a beam.

"Bell!" she cried; "what are you doing?"

"I'm trying to keep this hen on her nest," said Miss Bell, turning a perturbed face toward her cousin. "Nine times she has flown kackling off, and nine times I've caught her and put her back again. We've broken three of the eggs, but they are easily replaced. It is like the old story of Bruce and the spider, and I will conquer! I've made matters tolerably safe with a board and a stone for the present, and I shall come out three times a day to feed her."

"But I thought," said Katie, after a moment or two of grave consideration, "that you always had to wait until a hen clucked and puffed out her feathers, and wanted to sit of her own accord."

"Old-fashioned farmers do that, I suppose," said Bell, composedly, "but I can't wait a hundred years for a hen to make up her mind!"

The rebellious murmurs of the gallinaceous fowl imprisoned beneath the cruel board echoed Miss Bell Martin's accents.

"I declare, Bell!" cried the admiring Kate Appleton; "I didn't think you had such a will. You ought to have been a man and a statesman."

"Don't talk nonsense, I beg of you," said Bell, a little more than ordinary complacent, however, "but run into the house and bring me that box of assorted garden seeds. If the weather clears up we must begin planting early to-morrow morning. I won't have people saying that our farming is behindhand because we are women!"

(To be concluded in our next.)

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE National Society for Women's Suffrage held a meeting on Saturday at the Architectural Society's Rooms, in Conduit-street.

LORD KENYON has died at Eastbourne, in his sixty-fifth year. He is succeeded by his grandson, who was born in 1864, and was the only child of the late Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, who died in 1865.

THE death is also announced, by telegram from Cairo, of Lady Duff-Gordon, wife of Sir Alexander Cornwallis Duff-Gordon, Bart. Her Ladyship had been long an invalid, and obliged to reside in Egypt.

M. DE LESSEPS has given formal notice that the Suez Canal will be opened throughout to navigation on the 17th of November next. The rate of passage through the canal (after the 21st of November) will be 10*l.* a head for passengers, and per ton according to the legal tonnage measure of the respective nations.

MRS. W. E. GLADSTONE laid the foundation stone of a clergy house for St. Mary's, Soho, on Tuesday afternoon. The new building will be erected in Crown-street, in the centre of a district populated by the very poorest class. A number of leading High Church clergymen was present.

A CONVALESCENT home at Cookridge, near Leeds, which has been erected by Mr. J. M. Smith, in memory of his father, at a cost (including the land) of £10,000, has been formally opened for the reception of patients. There are 100 beds, and 29 patients have been admitted.

CLOSING OF THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Tuesday night the Thames Tunnel, which has been long accounted one of the wonderful sights of London, was finally closed as a public footway. The East London Railway Company have recently purchased the tunnel, and will run their trains through it.

THE Dundee Advertiser states that, notwithstanding her Majesty last year gave instructions for the extirpation of rabbits on the estates of Balmoral and Abergeldie, and that upwards of £50 worth of the vermin was killed, the numbers this season are very much in excess of those of the last or any preceding year for a long time back. As a consequence, the crops are suffering to an alarming extent, and on some farms the destruction is executed in such a way as would lead any stranger to fancy it must have been done by the scythe.

LORD TAUNTON, the Henry Labouchere of days gone by—whose sudden death has taken place—did what few men have done. He paid back £100,000 compensation money which the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company had paid his father for cutting through his lands. Lord Taunton had the honesty to see that his estates were enhanced in value by far more than the ordinary price of the land taken from him.

AN association has been formed in Lancashire against vaccination, which they described as "an unnatural and dangerous practice." The Lancashire lasses of the future will be the worse in beauty for the small-pox. In one part of Fatherland, among the numerous certificates required before marriage, one is to the effect that both the contracting parties have been vaccinated. If that rule were introduced into Lancashire, the girls would soon vaccinate up.

MR. BRUCE has ordered the release of two men named Hinchcliffe and Armstrong who were sentenced to four months' imprisonment at the spring assizes at Sheffield for intimidating non-union operatives by following them in crowds, crying "Baa, baa," and "Black sheep." No violence was used. Last week a memorial from trade union officers and others was forwarded to Mr. Bruce, praying for remission of the remainder of the sentence, on the ground that the punishment was excessive, though the memorialists fully admitted that the conduct of the convicted was contrary to law. More than three months of the term of imprisonment had expired.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF DURHAM.—The Very Rev. George Waddington, Dean of Durham, died on Tuesday morning, aged 76. The deceased graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and gained numerous University honours. He was medallist in 1811, University Scholar and Chancellor's medallist for English verse in 1813, B.A. and Senior Chaucer's medallist in 1815. He succeeded Dr. Jenkinson in the Deanery of Durham in 1840, and was installed on the 20th of September in that year. On the death of Archdeacon Thorp, Warden of Durham University, the Dean succeeded him under an order in Council of the 4th of June, 1841.

THUNDERSTORMS.—During Sunday night and Monday storms of much violence passed over the north-east of Yorkshire, hanging chiefly to the Cleveland edge of the Moors. The crops in the course have been considerably knocked down, but will recover themselves, being yet quite green. Damage in this way will be slight, particularly as most of the district is moor, and the storms did not reach the corn-growing districts, and the wells altogether escaped. In Barkly Howl-wood a great number of trees are demolished, a shed was fired, and a cow roasted. In Eskdale the Egton Vicarage, a new house, inhabited for the first time, was struck and damaged. The Marquis of Normanby's seat, near Sandeod, was also damaged by the lightning. The storms have been very partial. Rain is greatly needed.

THE new Thames subway from Tower-hill to Bermondsey, which was commenced on the 16th of February of the present year, is expected to be open for public traffic in about three months time.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Mr. H. A. Churchill, C.B., her Majesty's Consul and political agent at Zanzibar, has just arrived in this country on medical certificate. Mr. Churchill speaks with confidence as to the safety of Dr. Livingstone, from whom he has had letters of a date more recent than that of his reported murder. It is Mr. Churchill's opinion that Dr. Livingstone, having heard of the discovery of the northern portion of Lake Albert Nyanza by Sir S. Baker, has directed his route in search of the southern boundary of that lake, and that in the course of a few months it is probable that further news will be heard from Dr. Livingstone himself.

POLICE INSPECTOR TANNER.—After twenty years' service in the detective force at Scotland-yard, Inspector Tanner has retired from the service on a pension of £100 a year. In the course of his connection with the police few men in it were so successful in hunting down and bringing to justice celebrated criminals, a duty for which he was invariably selected on account of his acuteness and quick perception. Among those whom Mr. Tanner apprehended were the following:—Dr. Smethurst, the alleged poisoner and bigamist; Mullins, who murdered Mrs. Emsley, after having accused a man named Eames of the crime; Forward, who mur-

dered three children in a coffee-house in Holborn; Hunt, who committed murder in a cab; and Muller, who killed Mr. Briggs on the North London Railway, having arrested him in New York.

THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK FUND.—A return has been issued, in compliance with an order of the House of Commons, showing what portion of the balance due to depositors at the end of the year 1868 has been paid into the savings banks by the registrars of county courts, under the County Courts Act, 30 and 31 Vic. chap. 142, secs. 24–26. The amount deposited in the Post-office Savings Bank by registrars is £20,969 14*s.* 8*d.*, and the interest allowed thereon is £183 4*s.* 2*d.* Repayments of portions of this amount, inclusive of interest, to registrars under the authority of the Treasury, £5,332 1*s.* 7*d.* The balance, being that portion of the balance due to depositors at the end of the year which had been paid into the Savings Bank Fund, was £15,820 17*s.* 3*d.*, which, after the deduction of £4,461 8*s.* 10*d.* for repayment during the present year, and £13 9*s.* 1*d.* for interest which has accrued on closed accounts since the 1st January last, still leaves a balance in the hands of the Postmaster-General, subject to interest and repayment of £11,373 12*s.* 6*d.*

THE CROWN PRINCES OF PRUSSIA.—A fire lately broke out at Potsdam in an old wooden building, the property of a poor day labourer. The grandmother, though an infirm old woman, rushed into the shed in the hope of saving some of the goods, and had nearly succeeded in digging out part of a bed when a piece of burning wood fell on her clothes and set them on fire. Though assistance was immediately rendered, her back was severely burned. Just at this moment their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess arrived at the scene of the misfortune. The old woman was carried to a place of safety, where the princess, who had accompanied her, dressed her wounds with her own hands, and attended her with the greatest care and gentleness till a medical man arrived. By her command the children were then taken to the palace, and washed and furnished with new clothes. The fire burned out without causing any further damage.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The emigration from the Mersey during the last six months was as follows:—36 ships, with 23,681 passengers (under the Act), of whom 8,706 were English, 907 Scotch, 5,302 Irish, and 8,716 foreigners. Of the ships, 27 went to the United States, with 18,319 passengers, of whom 6,632 were English, 899 Scotch, 5,195 Irish, and 5,702 foreigners. The sailings to Canada were 9 ships, with 5,312 passengers, of whom 2,183 were English, 8 Scotch, 107 Irish, and 3,014 foreigners. The following vessels sailed not under the Act:—To the United States, 5 ships, with 339 passengers; to Victoria 3, with 139 passengers; to the West Indies, 3, with 21 passengers; to South America, 5, with 98 passengers; to the East Indies, 1, with 50 passengers; and to Africa, 1, with 17 passengers. During the quarter ending June there sailed under the Act, 76,484 passengers; and not under the Act, 1,927, making a total of 78,411, which, when compared with the same quarter of last year, shows an increase of 21,156. The total number of passengers that sailed from the Mersey during the last six months was 99,200.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMIGRATION FUND.—At a meeting of the committee of this fund, held at the Mansion House on Saturday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Standish-Hally, the secretary, announced the receipt of the magnificent donation of £1,000 from the Marquis of Westminster. This enables the committee to send another batch of from 200 to 250 emigrants to Canada in the *S.S. Medway*, leaving on the 29th instant. The committee have now assisted nearly 3,000 persons to emigrate, chiefly families of deserving labourers, who, in consequence of want of employment, were likely to become a burden upon the rates here, but who are now earning good wages in Canada. Letters were read at the meeting from the Hon. John Rose, the Canadian Minister of Finance; Mr. G. H. Currie, a member of the committee, who went to Canada this summer to look after the emigrants; and Mr. L. Stafford, the chief emigration agent at Quebec, giving very good accounts of the people sent out this year, and of their settlement in the Dominion. The younger members of the families assisted appear to be specially benefited.

SOME remarks have already been made in this country on the impropriety of asking the public to repay to the Duke of Edinburgh the value of the presents which he distributed in his colonial voyages, to the amount of £3,374 1*s.* Similar censure of this strange proceeding now comes by the telegraph wires from Victoria. Great blame seems to rest in this matter on the Ministers, whether great or small, who admitted and sanctioned his Royal Highness's claims to reimbursement. Every private gentleman who travels, and is hospitably entertained, gives presents on a scale befitting his position; and it will be for Mr. Ayrton or his superiors to explain why the public are to pay for the Duke of Edinburgh's gifts, which do not seem out of proportion to his princely position and the revenue which, as a royal prince, he receives from the nation. It will probably also be asked whether his Royal Highness has made over to the nation all presents which he has received, while asking the nation to pay for what he has given in return. Our Indian functionaries are all required to surrender their presents to the Government.

THE great fête of the Royal Dramatic College will be held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday (to-day) under entirely new arrangements, and in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Selections from ten of the most popular plays will be given on the great stage, in which Mdlle. Schneider, Mrs. Stirling Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Herman Vezin, Mrs. F. Matthews, Miss E. Farren, Miss M. Oliver, Miss C. Saunders, Miss Lydie Maitland, Miss Amy Sheridan, Miss E. Bafton, Miss Claire, Miss H. Hudson, &c., &c.; Messrs. Benjamin Webster, C. Santley, J. Clarke, J. L. Toole, Barry Sullivan, F. Matthews, D. James, T. Thorne, J. C. Cowper, W. H. Stephens, J. McLean, Joseph Eldred, R. Soutar, &c., &c., will take part. After the presentation of purses to the Princesses of Wales, a grand display of fire-works will take place.

DR. LANKESTER has held an inquest in St. Pancras on the body of a newly-born male child, which was found by a policeman wrapped in some old newspapers at Oak Lodge, Park-crescent, Regent's-park. A surgeon stated that the child had been born alive. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

PRINCE ARTHUR opened on Friday, last week, the new buildings of the Sailors' Orphan Girls' Home at Hampstead. The Prince was received on his arrival by the Bishop of London, Captain Maude, and the members of the committee, the honorary chaplain, the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, the vicar of Hampstead, the Rev. Charlton Lane, and other gentlemen. An address was presented to the Prince, to which he returned a written reply, and after a short service, in which the Bishop and clergy took part, about 130 young ladies, all dressed in blue and white—some of them so young that they could scarcely walk up the steps of the platform—deposited purses of 4*s.* each and upwards in the hands of the Prince. The National Anthem was then sung by the children, and the Prince placed the memorial stone in the entrance hall, and planted a fir tree at the north-west corner of the grounds. About 700 persons then sat down to lunch in a marquee, the Prince taking the chair. The healths of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family were drunk, his Royal Highness stating that he would take an early opportunity of communicating to his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, the success which had crowned a cause he had earnestly advocated three years before. Before the company broke up the secretary announced that about £1,200 had been raised by the committee in aid of the funds of the charity, that the young ladies' purses had brought in a further accession of £600, and that he had every reason to hope that by the end of the afternoon he should be able to certify that the total had reached £2,000.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CRICKET—GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS OF THE SOUTH.

ON many previous occasions we have had to chronicle instances of tall scores at the Oval, but they are all fairly distanced by the extraordinary results obtained in the match under review, which, after lasting three whole days in July, had to be abandoned on Saturday when little more than half played out. During this match in the aggregate no less than 1,136 runs were obtained for 21 wickets, giving the enormous average of 54.2 per wicket. In the two completed innings 1,028 runs were booked, yielding an average of 51.8 per wicket, a performance altogether without parallel in a first-class match in the annals of cricket. These runs it must be remembered, were made from such bowlers as Willsher, Lillywhite, Silcock, Bennett, Griffith, Mantle, Southerton, Messrs. G. and F. Grace, V. E. and I. D. Walker, Fryer, Yardley, Pauncefote, &c., who in the aggregate delivered 484 overs; neither did they result from "chances" being missed, as throughout remarkably few were given. As to individual innings there were three of three figures, and 12 of two figures, including the not outs, varying from 90 to 11. The match is also remarkable for the highest number of runs ever obtained before by two players before parting—viz., 283 by Messrs. Gilbert Grace and Cooper. Saturday's play was commenced at five minutes past twelve. The "not outs," Messrs. I. D. Walker (7) and Pauncefote (6), resuming their overnight positions; Lillywhite from the Pavilion wicket, and Mantle leading the attack. Mr. Pauncefote was in rare hitting form, as will be inferred when we record the fact that he put on 22 runs; while his mate made but 6. The young Oxonian's wicket was, however, the first to yield, Lillywhite clean bowling his middle stump. Mr. Pauncefote's freely hit 31 contained a 4, five 3's, and three 2's. Mr. Yardley, who followed, got a genuine cheer for driving the Sussex bowler down to the racket court for 6. A change (Willsher for Mantle) was instituted at 363, and at 388 the Kentish man gave way to Southerton, but 400 appeared on the telegraph at 1.20, 94 runs having been made in an hour and a quarter. When two more had been added to the score Mr. Yardley was given out "leg before" to the slow bowler. Immediately after Mr. Fryer's advent Mr. "Donna" effected a fine straight drive for 5, and also cut Southerton twice for 4 and 3, 11 runs being made off the overs, and 450 going up at a quarter past two. At 452 Bennett superseded Southerton. Silcock at this time was bowling well—five maidens consecutively. At dinner call the score stood at 464. Very shortly after the Players' gigantic score was passed.

PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB CHANNEL RACE.

THE match from Gravesend to Ramsgate by vessels of this club was sailed on Saturday, when the whole of those entered assembled off the Lobster, at Gravesend, at an early hour, and made a flying start as follows:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Time of start.
Aerolite	8	Mr. Dowdall	8 24 0
Clytie	12	Mr. F. Fabris	8 21 20
Countess	15	Mr. Hare	8 24 10
Eva	21	Mr. Lowe	8 26 0
Rose	11	Mr. Louch	8 27 15
Blanche	25	Mr. Lord	8 28 45

The four first-named are cutters, the others yawls. Mr. Cecil Long, the commodore, flew his burgee in the Water-sprite, 38 tons, which had been kindly placed at his disposal by the owner. The wind was very light, and, being right before it, the vessels were crowded with canvas as they commenced the race; but before they reached Coalhouse Point the west wind died right away, and they went all together drifting in a cluster, when a light easterly puff sent them on the *qui vive* to prepare for what turned out a long and hard tug to windward, nearly two hours of the ebb being then gone. In this change the Eva improved her position, and in Sea-reach had become leading boat, carrying her balloon jib and topsail to windward; Clytie second, Aerolite third, Countess fourth, with balloon foresail and spinnaker set as a jib, which stood well in the light wind. Below Thames Haven, the Countess, on the starboard tack, encountered the Aerolite on the port tack, and, having to give way, lost her place. Wind varied from E.S.E. to S, then to S.E. The Chapman was breasted at eleven, Clytie gaining on the Eva. With the changes of wind were many changes of canvas, and in the alternate calms and "catpaws" there were also many changes of position. Off Sheerness, Clytie got a slant of air and passed the Eva, and the same puff brought the Countess and her spinnaker to grief off the Nore sand-buoy, and for a moment she was nearly smothered in flying canvas. The Nore was passed by Clytie at 12.45, the ebb very weak, and a long beat through Five-fathom Channel against wind and tide. A mile or two below, and Eva and Countess both passed Clytie. The flood brought a nice sailing breeze from the East, which continued. In beating through the Five-fathoms the vessels became scattered. At the East Spaniard buoy the Eva was twenty minutes ahead of the Countess; Clytie third, Blanche fourth. Off Herne Bay the Eva broke off, with wind E.S.E., while the Countess, also getting on, nearly caught her. The distance after this between them did not vary much. The flood was now done. At length the Foreland was reached, and, on rounding Long Nose, all canvas was set for the run in, and a hard-fought race by all was finished by the Eva at 9.43 p.m., and, after allowing and deducting time for the start and difference of tonnage, the Eva was declared the winner of the first prize, the Countess of the second. It was the Countess's first race with her present owner.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.—On Tuesday the Immortal City of Paris arrived at Liverpool, from New York. Among her passengers were the champion crew of Harvard College, who are about to contend with the best oarsmen of Oxford and Cambridge. Allen Peter Loring, captain of the crew, and bow oar, is a Bostonian, and weighs 10st. 13lb.; William H. Simmons, of Concord, N.H., weighs 12st. 4lb., and pulls a more powerful oar than Harvard has yet exhibited. Sylvester Warren Rice, of Roseburg, Oregon, weighs 16st. 6lb., and has great length of reach and power of endurance. George Bass, of Chicago, is the stroke; his weight is 11st. 11lb., and he is described as a splendid athlete. Arthur Burnham, of Chicago, is the coxswain; he weighs 7st. 8lb. They have taken up their quarters at the Washington until they select their training water.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE AT HAVRE.

ONE of the most interesting yacht races on record took place from Havre to Cherbourg and back last week for three prizes—the first, value £150, presented by Mr. James Ashbury, of the schooner yacht *Cambria*; second, value 2,000fr., presented by MM. Mesurier, Bouruet, Anberlot, and Quesnel; and the third, value 1,500fr., for the first French yacht, presented by the Société des Régates du Havre. To the second and third were added silver-gilt medals by the society, and to the first a gold medal. The following were engaged:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Rig.	Owner.
Guinevere.....	208	schooner	Mr. C. Thelluson.
Aline.....	204	schooner	Mr. R. Sutton.
Cambria.....	188	schooner	Mr. J. Ashbury.
Julia.....	122	cutter	Mr. G. F. Moss.

Presented.
Mystère..... 51..... schooner..... Comte de Sesmaisons.
Oudalle..... 31..... cutter..... M. L. Maudrot.
Sylvia..... 19..... cutter..... Comte de Sesmaisons.

The *Alarm*, 236, Mr. G. Duppa, and *Hirondelle*, cutter, 68, Lord H. Lennox, were the English non-starters; and the *Diane*, schooner, 95, M. Benoit Champy, failed to go of the French division.

The valuable cup, by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Bond-street, was presented by Mr. Ashbury to the Société as a mark of appreciation of their attention and kindness to the English yachtsmen in connection with a similar race last year, in which the *Cambria* carried off the cup and the gold medal.

The arrangements were very simple, the vessels going any route they pleased, but entering the breakwater of Cherbourg at the western end and coming out at the east. The minor details devolved on Messrs. E. Winslow, president of the Société, and M. L. Maudrot, the secretary. There was no time allowance. A large number of English vessels assembled in the roads—among them the *Enchantress*, *Zelia*, *Nettle*, &c. The war-steamer *Ariel* accompanied with a large party, and the *Fauvette* steam-yacht, M. Perignon, also traversed the distance with the yachts, having on board the brothers of the Comte de Sesmaisons, the latter being prevented by illness from being present.

What wind there was as they cleared out from their berths into the roads was about W.N.W. All but the *Guinevere* mistook the signal for starting (11 a.m.), and they were under way and had got their anchors before Mr. Thelluson's schooner had begun to hoist her jib. The *Julia*, excessively smart with her anchor and canvas, slipped ahead of the lot to windward, and the *Mystère* was off second under balloon canvas and fore and main topmast and staysails, the *Cambria* next hard up on her weather, and then the *Oudalle*, which will be better known to yachtsmen as the old *Avoca*, running in ten minutes to windward of the big ones and then going about on port tack with the *Mystère* and *Sylvia*, to weather the Cape de La Hève.

The following are the times of arrival at Cherbourg breakwater, Greenwich mean time:—

	H. M. S.
Julia.....	10 2 0
Cambria.....	10 20 0
Aline.....	11 21 0
Guinevere.....	11 29 0
Oudalle.....	12 41 0
Sylvia.....	5 0 0
Mystère.....	5 15 0

The race closed with *Cambria* as the winner, *Julia* second. The time was as follows:—

	H. M. S.
Cambria.....	8 45 0
Julia.....	8 45 3

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A FIRE broke out at Victoria station on Monday morning, and was not extinguished until a good deal of damage was done.

A SENTENCE APPROVED.—The Court of Assizes of the Seine has just tried a man named Mombé for the murder, on the 7th of May last, of a widow named Gagnon, with whom he cohabited, and her son, aged 11. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances, and the judge condemned him to death. On this sentence being pronounced a voice in the court was heard to exclaim—"He has only got what he deserves!" It was that of the prisoner's daughter.

DROWNING AT SHEERNESS.—An inquest was held at Sheerness, on the body of William Parker, aged 24, a chemist's assistant, of Sittingbourne, who was drowned while bathing from the machines on Sheerness beach on the previous evening. The deceased was scarcely out of his depth at the time he was heard calling for help, and it was alleged that the attendants employed by the bathing company lost time in launching a boat instead of at once going to his assistance. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, and suggested that the company should employ younger men, who could swim, to attend to the machines.

THE ORMSHEAD.—Llandudno was on Sunday the scene of a terrible accident. About five o'clock a jeweller named Griffiths, aged 35 years, left his residence with a friend for a walk round the Ormshead. When about two miles round Mr. Griffiths dropped his walking stick down the bank, and while descending in search of it he lost his hold and began rolling down. His companion went to his aid, and found him clinging to a piece of rock that overhangs a precipice. He gave Mr. Griffiths his handkerchief as a support until aid could be received; but the poor man could not retain his hold many minutes, and, letting go, he was dashed on the rocks nearly twenty yards below. The body was found dreadfully mangled. An inquest will be held to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT TO A CHURCH.—The Marseilles journals state that a mine having been exploded in a quarry on the side of the hill Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, an enormous mass of stone, containing not less than five cubic metres and weighing about 15 tons, was detached, and rolled down the declivity as far as the church of Saint-François-d'Assis, on the Boulevard Vauban. It broke through the wall of the sacred edifice, making a hole of five square yards in extent, and only stopped at the high altar, part of which it smashed. Happily the building was empty at the time, or the consequences might have been most serious. The block was so large that it was obliged to be sawn to pieces to get it out of the church.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN SWEDEN.—A great calamity has befallen the town of Gelle, the best half of it having been burnt down. The damage is estimated at 10 millions of Swedish riksdollars. This is believed to be the most destructive fire that has ever occurred in Sweden. That half a town should be burnt down is no rare occurrence where so many of the

houses are built of wood, but that 10 millions (£600,000) worth of property should be destroyed in one blaze is something unheard of. The local insurance companies will suffer severely, and some of the English companies too, but to what extent is not known. Some years ago the foreign offices would have been more deeply involved, but latterly extensive companies have sprung up in the country, and they have acquired a great portion of this business, for which they will now have to pay severely.

RUN OVER BY AN OMNIBUS.—Mr. William Jordan, in the establishment of Mr. Wyld, 11 and 12, Charing-cross, was at seven o'clock on Saturday evening run over by an omnibus. One wheel passed over his body, breaking nearly all the ribs. The sufferer was taken to Charing-cross Hospital, where he died.

Mr. JOHN BATES, of Umberleigh, near Barnstaple, went out rabbit shooting a few days back, and returned to his house about noon. The noise of a gun going off was heard, and on persons proceeding to his room they found Mr. Bates lying on his face, with his gun by his side, quite dead. It was found that the charge from the gun had passed through his heart. There is no doubt that the occurrence was quite accidental. Mr. Bates was formerly chief manager and director of the West of England Bank at Bristol.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND.—On Tuesday, at the assizes at Worcester, before Mr. Baron Pigott, a woman named Fanny Frances Maud Oliver was convicted of the wilful murder of her husband, Joseph Oliver, at Dudley. The prisoner is a milliner, and also in the course of her business cleaned bonnets, for which purpose she used poisonous drugs. The death of the husband was attributed to arsenical poisoning, and the motives by which it was presumed the prisoner was actuated in committing the alleged crime were said to be twofold. First, that she had contracted an improper intimacy with a man named Brice; and, secondly, that her husband had money in a building fund, and that she, without his knowledge, had been drawing it out, and had exhausted the fund.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WINDSOR.—Shortly before three o'clock on Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the Great Western Company's extensive stores on the west side of the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway. The flames were raging in the goods warehouse, which occupies one side of the company's premises, and before any material aid could be rendered the building was one mass of fire. Some books and invoices and other light matters were saved, but the heavier goods stored in the warehouse were consumed. The warehouse itself was entirely destroyed, and some six or seven trucks filled with coal and merchandise, which stood upon two sidings immediately adjacent, also shared the same fate.

MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—A day or two ago a sailor named Simmons, a man named Williams, and a Manilla seaman named Juan Florendo quarrelled, but did not come to blows. A short time after the row they accidentally met in the street, when Florendo, without saying a word, drew a large sheath knife and stabbed Simmons and Williams in the chest, inflicting frightful injuries, from the effects of which Simmons died on Friday, and Williams still lies in a dangerous condition. On Saturday the Liverpool borough coroner held an inquest on the body of the deceased, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Florendo.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A HIGH SHERIFF.—Mr. Warburton, high sheriff of the Queen's County, when driving into Maryborough, Ireland, on Monday morning to meet the grand jury, was fired at by an assassin from behind a hedge, at a place called Killeen. The shot took effect over the right temple, in which several slugs were lodged, wounding the unfortunate gentleman in a dangerous manner. His servant, who was sitting behind him in the vehicle he was driving, escaped without injury, and drove his master with all haste to the county infirmary, where he now lies in a precarious state.

The season of bathing accidents has set in. We read of them everywhere, to young and old. Shortly after two o'clock on Friday afternoon a man (a street preacher he is called, but his name is not mentioned) was noticed to undress and go into the river a little beyond Cremorne-gardens. He had been in the water but a few minutes when he was seized with cramp and sank. A man on shore noticing the accident immediately jumped into the water, and dived after the drowning man, but ten minutes elapsed before the body was brought ashore, and the man was then dead. The body was removed to a public-house, there to await the coroner's inquest. The unfortunate occurrence was witnessed from the banks of the river by the drowning man's son, a boy between ten and twelve years of age.

MURDER AT CARDIFF.—Early on Saturday morning a shocking case of murder occurred at the port of Cardiff. A pilot's apprentice, named Thomas Williams, was returning home rather the worse for drink when some Italian seamen pushed against him. Williams asked who they were pushing upon which one of the Italians struck him, and a second Italian made a blow at him with something glittering in his hand. The deceased reeled backwards and fell, and the Italians ran away, but they were almost immediately apprehended by the police. It was discovered that Williams had been stabbed in the abdomen, and although every attention was paid to him at the hospital ship, he died about half-past six on Saturday morning. Two Italians named Cairolo and Gastro were brought before the borough magistrates on Saturday. A stiletto seen dropped by the prisoners, and found close by, was identified as Gastro's property. Both prisoners were committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE AT ST. PETERSBURG.—A suicide has just been committed under extraordinary circumstances at St. Petersburg. Colonel Hunnins, an Estonian by birth, was lately engaged in discussing with the Czarowitch a financial operation concerning the armament of the troops, and the Grand Duke, considering the terms proposed too high, exclaimed, "With Germans one is always sure to be cheated." On the Colonel civilly requesting his Highness to withdraw so offensive an expression, the latter forgot himself so far as to strike the officer in the face. The Colonel immediately applied to the Emperor, who ordered his son to apologise, but this he positively refused to do. Despairing of obtaining any satisfaction, and smarting under an insult he was unable to resent, the unfortunate officer committed suicide by blowing out his brains. The Emperor is said to have been most painfully affected by the sad event, and insisted on the Grand Duke attending the funeral.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A STREET PREACHER.—An inquest has been held at Chatham on the body of Peter Thompson, a street preacher known by the sobriquet of "Happy Peter," who died suddenly while preaching in one of the streets of

Chatham. The deceased, who was formerly a navvy, had latterly devoted himself to street preaching, in which, it was stated, he had been very successful, and had effected a great deal of good among many of the depraved classes in Chatham. On the evening of his death he was preaching to a large audience at the corner of one of the thoroughfares, the weather being intensely hot. He had just concluded his preaching with the word "Amen," when he was seen to stagger and fall, and on some persons going to him he was found to be dead. The surgeon who was called said death had arisen from heart disease, accelerated by the effort of preaching to a great crowd during the intense heat, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

AN inquest has been held by Dr. Lankester, in the Holloway-road, respecting the death of a young man named Thomas Cooper, a clerk out of employment. He was found hanging in his room, quite dead, with gashes in the arms and three stabs in the chest, one of which was so deep that it had penetrated the heart. The opinion of the surgeon who made the post-mortem examination was that the young man had stabbed himself while he was hanging, and that death had resulted from the combined loss of blood and strangulation. He had left behind him a number of papers, in one of which he clearly intimated his intention to commit suicide, and added:—"I leave behind my writings; let them be taken for works of art, and nothing more. They are metaphysical conceptions only, and do not refer particularly to individuals. They are intellectual exercises, and must be taken for nothing else. I make no prophecies, foretell no disasters. My legacy is peace to all—to nations and to individuals." The jury found that the deceased had killed himself while in an unsound state of mind.

THE MURDERS IN ABYSSINIA.—Information has been received which at last sets all doubt at rest respecting the sad fate of Mr. and Mrs. Powell and party. Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., a brother of the deceased gentleman, has just returned from Alexandria, where he had gone to deliver a firman which he succeeded in obtaining from the Viceroy of Egypt, and which directed a strong military escort to be provided for Mr. Henry Powell and Mr. Jenkins, who have gone in search. Mr. Walter Powell brings intelligence, which is believed to be substantially authentic, that Mr. Powell and party were attacked and massacred by the Tokah tribe, and not by the Bezan tribe, as first reported. The Bezans afterwards came upon the murderers, and compelled them not only to relinquish the booty, but to deliver up the bodies; and the Bezan conveyed the bodies to the Swedish missionaries, by whom they were buried. No doubt is entertained of the correctness of this statement, and there is every probability that Mr. Henry Powell and Jenkins will succeed in bringing home the remains of their unfortunate relatives.

Mr. Justice Lawson, in opening the Westmeath Assizes, said it was melancholy that there should be such an amount of undetected crime in the country as he saw stated in the official report. Two persons, Patrick Byrne and Patrick Murray, were charged with having been concerned in the murder of Anketell, the Mullingar station-master. The case rested, the judge added, on the evidence of an informer. There had been thirty-five offences committed since the last assizes—two of murder. In addition to these there were ten cases connected with intimidation respecting land. In no less than eleven of those cases the injured persons had declined to lodge informations. "When this exists," added the judge, "and when there is an organization in the country rather in favour of than against the criminal, it argues something very wrong in the social condition of the country. It was not for him to give an opinion as to the cause of these matters. The experience of all mankind was that punishment, though it march with slow and halting step, rarely fails to overtake offenders." On the application of the Crown, the trial of Byrne and Murray was postponed till next assizes, the evidence not being ready.

STONED BY MISTAKE.—A woman named Moor, who had occasion to go with a Scotch police-officer to take charge of a pauper family which had to be removed to Sligo, has had a narrow escape of losing her life. She accompanied the officer and another man on Monday, the 12th, to visit Sligo Lake, and as the party were returning they were set upon by a party of Irishmen armed with stones, and the woman was very severely hurt. On the matter being brought under the notice of the police it was pointed out that the woman wore a yellow flower in her bonnet, and this on the twelfth, was interpreted by the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood as a proof of Orange sympathies. The police told their Scottish colleague that such things were common enough in Ireland, and they had no hope of bringing the guilty parties to justice. They further advised him to get back to Scotland as soon as he could, for if the fact that he had given information of the outrage came to be known he would probably be made to suffer for it. He took the hint, and left as soon as possible.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—Two Dublin papers report on "extraordinary scene at Fethard," during the visit of the Marchioness of Ely and the Marquis, her son, to their estates. A horse-race and other sports had been arranged, and the people, who assembled in multitudes, applauded the young Marquis; whereupon he called for a cheer for Mr. Hare, the agent. According to the story, as told, a Roman Catholic clergyman stepped forward, and is alleged to have cried out, "No, no; three groans for Hare," adding that he "deserved not cheers nor applause, but reprobation for his conduct as agent;" that "the blood and the curses of the people ejected from their dwellings in Killeak lay upon his guilty soul." The people booed, and "a Mr. Powell making some observation that dispensed the crowd, he was knocked down." Mr. Hare, in the confusion, rode away. It is added that another Roman Catholic clergyman, at a later period of the day, endeavoured to appease the crowd, and protect two artillerymen from Duncannon Fort, but was himself knocked down several times by the crowd. One of the soldiers was beaten so brutally that he has since died.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 55 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

THE SANGUINARY FIGHTS IN PARAGUAY.

A CORRESPONDANT writes as follows in reference to the engagement of which we give an illustration this week:—
 "The Liverpool steamer *Flamstead*, which left Monte Video on the 10th of June, brings intelligence of two great successes of the Allies in Paraguay, the importance of which are very considerable, not only on account of the material losses repeatedly inflicted upon Lopez, but also the moral effect produced by a new rescue of thousands of families which the ex-Dictator detained as hostages of the fidelity of his troops. We know already that General Camara, with further reinforcements, had joined the command of the expeditionary corps in the rich district of Rosario, and was operating from the north-west against Lopez's right flank and rear, in combination with a naval force on the River Jejui. At Porto de San Pedro, a detached squadron from this corps had a hot encounter with the enemy under Colonel Galleano, compelling him to give way and retire towards Sargento Lomas. It is now ascertained that General Camara followed and effectually attacked and routed Colonel Galleano on the 30th of May. Notwithstanding the Paraguayans having fought with desperate tenacity, their resistance proved of little avail, and with a loss of 18 dead and about 80 wounded the Brazilians overpowered them, and obtained a complete victory. Colonel Galleano lost 500 dead and 300 prisoners, 12 field guns, two standards, and a large quantity of ammunition. A hundred families were liberated on this occasion. During this occurrence to the north of Asuncion, cutting off the supplies which Lopez was receiving from that district, another expedition invested, with the same success, Lopez's

paig in Paraguay, and that the man who proves to have inherited the genius of his ancestor, Gaston de Foix, can point with pride to his first exploit in the forests of South America."

GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN

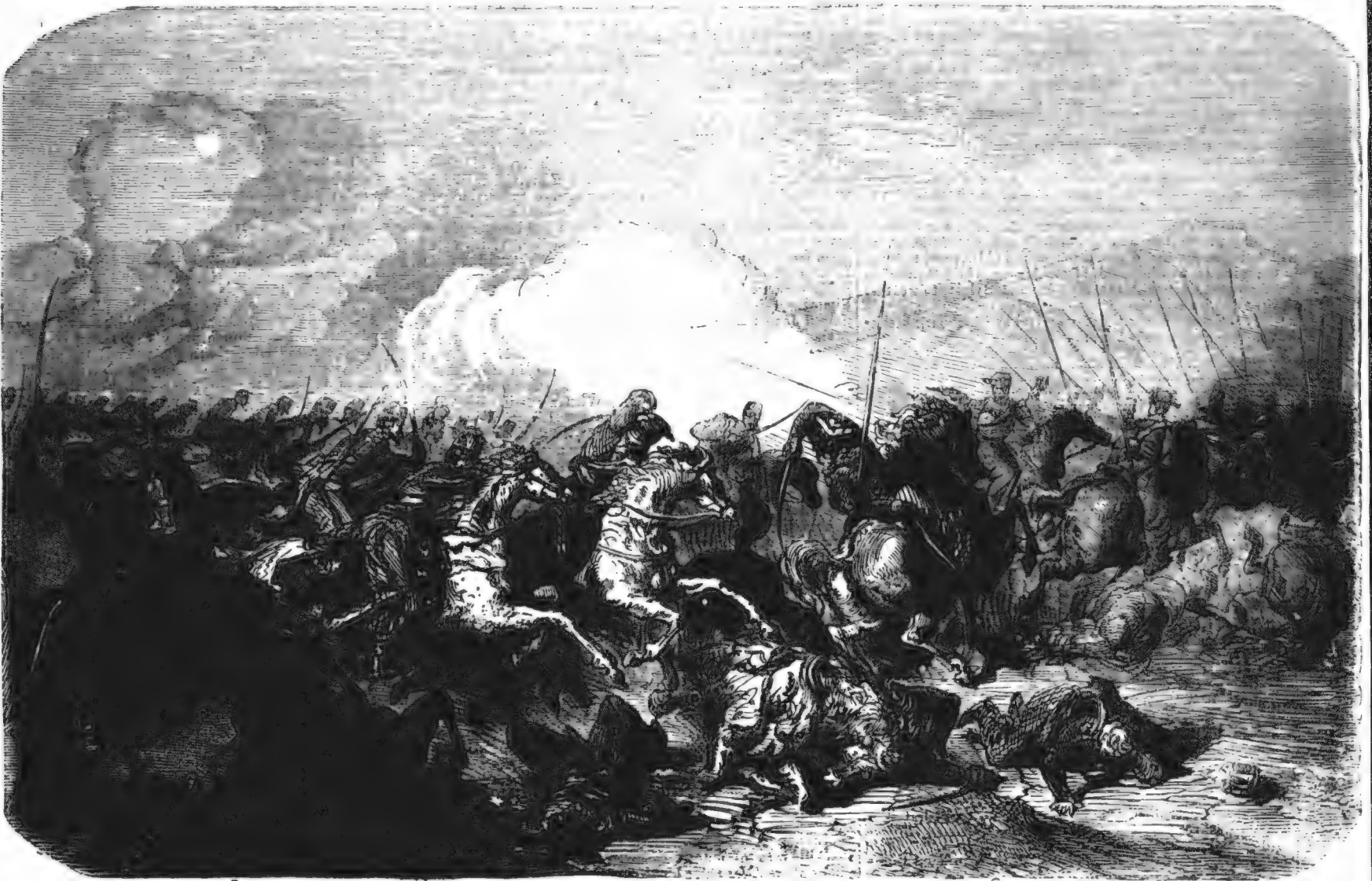
GRANDMOTHER'S garden was brave to see,
 Gorgeous with old-time plants and blooms,
 All too common and cheap to be
 Grown in modern parterres or rooms:
 Old traditional herbs and flowers,
 Some for pleasure and some for need;
 Gifted, haply, with wondrous powers,
 Bud, or petal, or bark, or seed.
 All old fashions of leaf and root
 Grew there, cherished for show or use;
 Currant-bushes with clustered fruit,
 Red as garnets and full of juice.
 Tiger-lilies with beaded stalks,
 Balm and basil and bitter rue,
 Gay nasturtiums and four-o'clocks—
 Grandmother's garden was fair to view.
 Pinks—how rich in their stately prime!
 Filled the air with a rare delight—
 Lavender mingled with sage and thyme;
 Lilacs, purple and milky-white,
 Met and mingled and bloomed as one
 Over the path, they grew so tall;
 And tulip-torches, in wind and sun,
 Flamed and flared by the southern wall.

Rich syringas, all honey-sweet,
 Trim carnations of tenderest pink,
 Blue-bells, spite of the noonday heat,
 Holding dew for the birds to drink.
 Marjoram, hyssop, and caraway.
 Damask roses and mignonette;
 Ah! sometimes at this distant day
 I can fancy I smell them yet.

I have a garden of prouder claims,
 Full of novelties bright and rare.
 Modern flowers with stately names
 Flaunt their wonderful beauty there.
 Yet, in threading its brilliant maze,
 Oft my heart with a home-sick thrill,
 Whispers, dreaming of early days—
 "Grandmother's garden was fairer still!"

FLORENCE PERCY.

MURDER AT AERLDSHOT.—On Tuesday afternoon a shocking murder took place at the South Camp, Aldershot, the victim being Corporal James Brett, of the 2nd Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, who was shot dead by a private soldier of the regiment, named William Dixon. Both the deceased and the murderer lived in the same hut, No 1, A Lines, South Camp. It appears that the company to which both belong was engaged during the afternoon in emptying and refilling their beds at the barrackstore, near the lines. It is stated that Corporal Brett, who was in charge of the men in the room ordered Private Dixon to fill some extra beds or spare ones, to,



SANGUINARY BATTLE IN PARAGUAY—DEFEAT OF LOPEZ.

lines on the south, viz., from Paraguay, General Menna Barreto advanced through Capiata and Ita towards Villarica. He reached the Tebicuary, but was not able to cross this river on account of the floods and want of means for the passage. Nevertheless he succeeded entirely in carrying out the instructions received from Count d'Eu, with a view to capture Sapucaia, a strong fortified position Lopez had thrown up for the defence of the entrance of the Sierra. General Menna Barreto got possession, after a stubborn resistance, of the garrison. Only 25 of these were made prisoners, the remainder fell in arms. Further on his march General Menna Barreto met with 4,000 families who gladly joined their liberator. The *Buenos Ayres Standard*, which is well known for its want of sympathy towards Brazil, in giving full particulars of these victories, is loud in praising the qualities of the new commander in chief, and expresses the opinion that history, in recording this memorable war, will not be able to do otherwise, in justice, than acknowledge the solid military character of Count d'Eu, who, in his first strategical plans, reveals a remarkable talent of superior order. None of the movements of the allies since the beginning of the war, states the *Standard*, have been executed with such a happy result as those now obtained. Without weakening the centre of his army, the young commander-in-chief manoeuvred so successfully that he completely flanked the ex-Dictator, and cut him off from the rich valleys of the Tebicuary and the fertile plains of San Pedro. Taking into consideration the heavy losses inflicted upon the enemy, the large number of families rescued from misery and ruin, or the domination of the rich districts, every one is led to acknowledge that the movement is one of the most important and the most effective of the whole cam-

Periwinkles, with trailing vines,
 Lordly lilies with creamy tint,
 Bachelor's-buttons and columbines,
 Proud sweetwilliams and odoriferous mint—
 Heavy peonies, burning red,
 Wonders of lush, redundant bloom,
 Longed for a wider space to spread,
 And flushed the redder for lack of room.

Brilliant asters their prim heads tossed—
 Dark-blue monkshood and hollyhocks,
 Smiling fearless at autumn's frost,
 Waved and nodded along the walks.
 Love-lies-bleeding for ever drooped—
 Disks of sun-flower, bright and broad,
 Watched like sentries; and fennel stooped
 Over immortal Aaron's-rod.

Camfrey, dropping its waxen flowers;
 Purple gooseberries, over-ripe;
 Lady-grass, that I searched for hours,
 Vainly trying to match a stripe:
 Pansies, bordering all the beds—
 Ladies'-delights for the children's sake—
 Poppies nodding their sleepy heads,
 And yellow marigolds wide awake.

Morning-glories, whose trumpets rung
 Resonant with the rifling bees,
 Daffodils, born when spring was young;
 Vain narcissus, and gay sweet-peas
 Clinging close, but with bright wings spread
 Wide, like butterflies just alight;
 Gauze-flowers fragile, to sunrise wed,
 And bashful primrose that bloomed at night.

which Dixon objected, stating that he had done his share of the work. Corporal Brett on this left the room, with the supposed intention of reporting Dixon's conduct to a superior non-commissioned officer. During his absence Dixon was seen to take a breechloader, and to be meddling with the breech evidently loading it, when a man in the room remarked to Dixon "What are you about?" to which Dixon remarked, "Mind your own business, or you will get it." Immediately after Corporal Brett was seen entering the hut, and was told by one of the men to go back. However, he appears not to have heard the man, or else not to have heeded what was said to him, for he at once came into the room, and on doing so Dixon raised his rifle, which he had loaded with ball cartridge, and fired. The bullet entered the right side of Brett's head, near the temple, passed out at the opposite side, shattering the skull in a most frightful manner. Death, of course, was instantaneous. The bullet passed out by the window, and went past some married women living in the next hut, who narrowly escaped being shot. Dixon was at once arrested. Corporal Brett was a man who was highly respected in the regiment. Dixon, on the contrary, is a man of bad character, and has been several times tried by court-martial.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A STEPSON.—The same day at Manchester, James Parker, a mill worker, was charged with having caused the death of his stepson, Samuel Mitchell, by striking him on the head with a piece of timber on Tuesday last. The prisoner was committed for trial on the charge of Wilful Murder.

It is customary in criminal circles to speak of going to prison as "going to a country house." We presume the handcuffs are described as the "Two-wrists' Companion."

COUNTRY SKETCHES.—RICHMOND CASTLE.

AMONGST the antiquarian and picturesque attractions of Yorkshire, the castle of Richmond occupies a prominent place. Its outward aspect is shown in our glyphographic sketch. Alan Rufus, son of Hoel, count of Bretagne, a kinsman of William the Conqueror, who accompanied him in his expedition to England, is generally stated to have been the founder of both the castle and town of Richmond. By some authorities the town is said to have been in existence prior to the Conquest. William conferred on Alan the title of Earl of Richmond, and the estates of the Saxon Earl Edwin, embracing nearly two hundred manors and townships, and a jurisdiction over all Richmondshire, about a third of the North Riding. In the situation of his castle, Earl Alan selected not only an eligible residence, but also a place of defence; its foundation was laid on an almost perpendicular rock on the left bank of the Swale, about one hundred feet above the bed of the river. The site contains about sixty acres, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. To the original buildings of the castle, additional walls, towers, and outworks were erected by the successors of the founder. The walls of Richmond

come the talk of every *foyer d'artistes* in Europe. They say in the *coulisses* here that her Austrian Majesty was the great promoter of the marriage, the story connected with her brother's love and courtship being romantic enough to excite the strongest interest in her kind and womanly heart, and making it forgetful of all distinction of rank where an equal share of love and delicacy had been displayed by both the lovers. Mdle Mendel, who had preserved her reputation unsullied amid all the perils and temptations of a theatrical life is considered as the most lovely woman in Germany, her beauty being of the true German type, of the peculiar fairness beheld in no other country—golden hair in soft silky masses, without the smallest tinge of auburn—pure gold—unburnished; a complexion delicate as the inner petals of the Bengal rose—pale pink, scarcely ever seen in nature and almost impossible to produce by artificial means; lips of the deepest carnation; teeth small and exquisitely white, and eyebrows of the darkest brown, with eyes of the deepest blue. All this made such an impression on the heart of Duke Louis that from the moment he first beheld her at the Munich Theatre he vowed himself to the worship of this one idol. But Mdle Mendel was valiant in defence of her reputation, and aware of the responsibility incurred by the possession of great talent, she resisted every overture, even that of marriage, on the part

fine as the one bestowed by the King of Saxony, until one evening great was the rumour in Augsburg. The fair Mendel had been robbed; while on the stage, divested of all ornament, in the prison scene as Bettina von Armstedt, her dressing-room had been entered, and the velvet collar with its row of priceless pearls had disappeared from the toilet-table. The event was so terrible, her nerves were so shaken, that in spite of the assurance of the chief police magistrate, who happened to be in the theatre at the moment, that he was sure to find the thief in a very short time, for he had the clue already, poor Mdle Mendel was so overcome by grief that her memory failed her entirely, so that on returning to the stage not a word could she remember of her part! The audience waited for some time in astonishment at the silence maintained by the actress; the actress gazed at the audience in piteous embarrassment, until, by a sudden inspiration, and almost mechanically indeed, she remembered that she had the rehearsal copy of the play in the pocket of her apron. She drew it forth without hesitation, and began to read from it with the greatest self-possession imaginable. At first the audience knew not whether to laugh or be angry, but presently memory, pathos, forgetfulness of all but her art, had returned to Mdle Mendel, and in the utterance of one of the most impassioned sentences of her speech she flung the



SUMMER TRIPS—RICHMOND CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

enjoyed these possessions till they fell to the crown on Henry Earl of Richmond, becoming king of England by the title of Henry VII. Charles II bestowed the title of Duke of Richmond on his son Charles Lennox, in whose descendants the dignity continues. The walks round the castle present a succession of varied and romantic scenery. Swaledale is in many parts skirted with bold rocks almost covered with trees and shrubs. From the hills on the north-west side of the town the castle and town seem to be situated in a valley. The ruins of the castle are still majestic. The bold Norman keep is almost entire; the walls are nearly one hundred feet high and eleven feet thick. It is the property of the Duke of Richmond. The dilapidations seem to be solely owing to the neglect of repairs.

A ROMANCE OF THE STAGE.—MARRIAGE OF DUKE LOUIS AND MDLE MENDEL.

The announcement of the approaching recognition by the Imperial family of Austria of the marriage of Duke Louis of Bavaria with the beautiful Mdle Mendel, the actress, of Augsburg, has given a new aim to the theatrical ambition of the ladies of the Paris boards. The visit about to be made by the Empress Elizabeth to the beautiful castle of Lake Starnberg, where the newly-married couple reside, has be-

come the talk of every *foyer d'artistes* in Europe. They say in the *coulisses* here that her Austrian Majesty was the great promoter of the marriage, the story connected with her brother's love and courtship being romantic enough to excite the strongest interest in her kind and womanly heart, and making it forgetful of all distinction of rank where an equal share of love and delicacy had been displayed by both the lovers. Mdle Mendel, who had preserved her reputation unsullied amid all the perils and temptations of a theatrical life is considered as the most lovely woman in Germany, her beauty being of the true German type, of the peculiar fairness beheld in no other country—golden hair in soft silky masses, without the smallest tinge of auburn—pure gold—unburnished; a complexion delicate as the inner petals of the Bengal rose—pale pink, scarcely ever seen in nature and almost impossible to produce by artificial means; lips of the deepest carnation; teeth small and exquisitely white, and eyebrows of the darkest brown, with eyes of the deepest blue. All this made such an impression on the heart of Duke Louis that from the moment he first beheld her at the Munich Theatre he vowed himself to the worship of this one idol. But Mdle Mendel was valiant in defence of her reputation, and aware of the responsibility incurred by the possession of great talent, she resisted every overture, even that of marriage, on the part

of the Duke, well knowing that it was out of his power to contract any alliance of the kind, as much was expected of him by his family. At that time Mdle Mendel, was in the habit of wearing a velvet collar with a clasp ornamented by a single pearl of great value, which had been presented to her by the King of Saxony, and in order to quell all hope of success in the bosom of her Royal admirer, she declared to him one day that she had made a vow to bestow her heart and hand on him alone who could match this single pearl with as many others as would form the whole necklace. The declaration was made laughingly, for the fair creature knew well enough the Duke, living fully up to his income, which was but mediocre for his rank, could never accomplish this Herculean task, and she laughed more merrily still when she beheld the disconsolate expression of his countenance at the announcement she had made. But soon afterwards she heard that the Duke had sold his horses and broken up his establishment—gone to live in the strictest retirement in a small cottage belonging to his brother's park.

That very night, when about to place the velvet band upon her neck, she found, to her great surprise, that a second pearl had been added to the clasp. She knew well enough whence it came, and smiled sadly at the loss of labour she felt sure that Duke Louis was incurring for love's sake. By degrees the velvet band became covered with pearls, all of them as rehearsal copy into the orchestra, and went on with her part without pause or hesitation. The applause of the audience was so tremendous that one of the witnesses to the scene has told us that the great monster chandelier in the centre of the roof swung to and fro with the vibration. But on her return to her dressing-room the excitement proved too much, and she fainted away! On coming back to consciousness it was to find Duke Louis at her feet, and the head commissaire standing by her side, bidding her take courage, for the pearls had been found. "Where are they?" exclaimed she. "Are you sure that none are missing? Have none been stolen?" Duke Louis then clasped round her neck the string of pearls complete at last, no longer sewn on to the velvet band, but strung with symmetry and fastened with a diamond clasp! What more could be done by the devoted lover? He had spared neither pains nor sacrifice to attain his end, and Mdle Mendel consented to become his wife. The Empress of Austria appears to have been much moved by the story, and suggested the nomination of the bride-elect to the title of Baroness de Wallersee, which thus equalised the rank of the *fiancées*, and enabled them to marry without difficulty. They live the most retired life possible in their little château on Lake Starnberg, where the Empress of Austria is about to visit them. They say that the Duchess Louis of Bavaria never puts off night or day the necklace of

pearls, the clasp of which she has had riveted to her neck, and that in consequence of this peculiarity she is known all through the country round by the name of the Fairy Perlina, from the old German tale of the Magic Pearl.—*Court Journal.*

LAW AND POLICE.

A DUKE'S COACHMAN.—The Duke of Grafton's coachman, Davidson by name, was charged at Marlborough-street with having cruelly flogged one of his grace's horses. The prosecution was instituted by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Duke, who was unable to attend, sent a letter stating that he considered his coachman to be "the last person" who would be guilty of the offence charged. The magistrate, however, considered the case proved, and inflicted a penalty of 40s.

JAMES FELLOWS, a cabinet-maker, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday for having set fire to the workshop of Mr. Briant, a cabinet-maker in Bethnal-green, his employer, by whom he had been reprimanded for neglecting his work. The prisoner was seen by a boy to enter the premises, and leave them shortly before the fire was discovered. An alibi was set up for the defence, and the jury believing, they said, that there was some doubt about the matter, gave the prisoner the benefit of it, and acquitted him.

ANOTHER "MUTILATION" CASE.—At the Thames police-court Sarah Ann Woodford, aged forty-seven, was charged with assaulting her husband, George Woodford, a fish salesman in Wapping. The prisoner and her husband quarrelled, and the woman attacked the man in a very savage manner with her hands, and inflicted upon him serious injuries not to be described. A surgeon who had attended him stated that the man had been severely injured, and required medical treatment and rest. The prisoner, who is the mother of seventeen children, was remanded.

JOHN ATHEY, who was charged with sending into the Midland Railway Company a claim for compensation for injuries said to have been received in a railway accident, and supporting the claim by a forged medical certificate, has been tried at the Derby assizes before Mr. Justice Cleasby. The letter making the claim was signed John Asbury, but on inquiry being made at the address given it was found that no such person lived there, and it was ascertained that the letter and the pretended medical certificate which was enclosed in it were in the handwriting of the prisoner. This was the opinion of Mr. Netherclift, the "expert," but the jury acquitted the prisoner.

ORANGE AND GREEN AT LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday a woman (an old and respectable woman she is called) named Elizabeth Lynch was charged before the Liverpool magistrates, with throwing boiling water upon the infant child of a man named Thomas Hallam. On Friday several children decorated themselves with orange lilies and ribbons, and were playing near the prisoner's house in Queen Ann-street. Mrs. Lynch, who is a Roman Catholic, seems to have been annoyed at this display of orange colour, for she deliberately threw a quantity of boiling water upon the children, amongst whom was a daughter of Hallam's who was nursing the infant. The latter was very severely scalded, and also one of the other children. The case was remanded.

BREAKING WINDOWS.—Mr. Harvey, of the Grand Junction Wharf, who appeared at the Guildhall to-day to prosecute a boy of thirteen, named George Marsden, for breaking his counting-house windows, said that when he got to his office this morning he found it a perfect wreck. The windows were broken, and the floor and desks were strewn with stones and pieces of brick. Some short time ago he had to pay £3 15s. for the repair of windows which mischievous boys had broken. The Thames Embankment was in course of construction, and since he had been deprived of his water-way the boys congregated on the reclaimed ground and occasioned him continual loss and annoyance. Alderman Hale said he would try and put a stop to it by sending the prisoner, and every other boy brought before him for a similar offence, to prison without a fine. He then sentenced the prisoner to fourteen days' hard labour.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—At the Southwark police-court, Mr. Samuel Ayter, a baker in the Lucy-road, Bermondsey, was summoned for not having his furnace so constructed as to consume the smoke. The defendant said that he had tried several patents, and had gone to great expense in making the alterations. Mr. Burcham said that no doubt he had employed a set of tinkers who did not understand the work required to be done. There were efficient patents if he thought proper to employ the proper persons, and as he had neglected to do so he must pay a fine of 40s. and costs. Mary Baxter, a baker in the same neighbourhood, was charged with a similar offence. The Government inspector, Mr. Sanderson, said that he had lately visited the defendant's premises a second time, and found that everything had been done in a satisfactory manner. She was only fined 5s. and costs.

A SEAMAN IN TROUBLE.—At the Marlborough-street police-court, on Monday morning, Edward Griffith, a seaman in the Royal Navy, was charged with assaulting Mrs. Agnes Leach. The complainant said that on Saturday evening, as she was going home from a public-house with her supper beer, the prisoner pulled her down on the ground from behind and knelt on her chest. A gentleman passing by came to her assistance, and pulled the prisoner away, but she suffered all day yesterday from the effects of his violence. The prisoner's defence was that he was drunk. Mr. Tyrwhitt said he was sorry to see a seaman, and one who appeared to be a real seaman, in such a position, but he should have to commit him for six weeks with hard labour for treating the woman in such a manner. There was no doubt he was drunk, but that was no excuse.

ASSAULT BY A TAILOR.—At the Westminster police-court, Thomas Hutchins was charged with an assault upon Thomas Fitzgerald. The complainant, who is a master tailor, said that on Saturday evening he was taking a gentleman's coat home, when he was suddenly attacked in the street by the defendant, who struck him in the mouth and knocked him down. When he got up he repeated the blows. Mr. Arnold asked the complainant if he had given the prisoner any provocation. The complainant said he had not; but when Hutchins struck him he said, "That is for giving false evidence against Mrs. Ross." This was a case in which he had given evidence at that court last week. Mr. Arnold said that as this unprovoked assault had been committed in consequence of evidence given at that court he should treat the offence accordingly; and he sentenced the defendant to two months' hard labour.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A LANDLADY.—At the Thames police-court on Saturday Emma Miller, a married woman, was charged with stealing a large quantity of property belonging to her lodger, an old woman named Elizabeth Cook. The prisoner, it was stated, had been in the practice for a long time past of pawning her lodger's property and spending the money on herself. The prisoner said all the articles were pawned with her lodger's sanction, and that they "drank out the money" raised on the property. The prosecutrix denied that she consented to the pawning. Mrs. Miller said she provided Mrs. Cook with provisions, liquor, beer, and lodgings for 5s. per week, and could not do it without being a loser. Mr. Benson said he should think not. He had no doubt there had been a good deal of drinking going on with the proceeds of the lodger's property, but she had sworn she did not give her consent for the pawning of it, and he (Mr. Benson) did not think it likely. The prisoner had plundered her lodger to an enormous extent, not less than thirty-five

baskets of property having been pawned. The magistrate remanded her.

AN OLD OFFENDER AT IT AGAIN.—George Wilson, a determined looking fellow, was indicted at the Middlesex Sessions for a robbery from Mary Davey, of 6, Great Newport-street. Mary Davey was in St. Martin's-lane on the 12th inst., when she felt something at her pocket, and on lifting her dress up she found the prisoner had hold of her pocket. She caught hold of his coat, and then found her purse was gone, and she charged him with robbing her. At the corner of Long-acre a young woman picked up the purse, and said she saw the prisoner drop it. The jury convicted the prisoner. In answer to the court, a warder of Cold-bath-fields prison proved the following long list of convictions against the prisoner—one month, March 12, 1853; three months, June 22, 1853; seven days, March 23, 1859; one month, April 4, 1859; three months, November 19, 1859; five years, March, 1861; two months, July 10, 1860; three months, October 9, 1860; three months, March 7, 1861; three months, December 29, 1861; two months January 2, 1866; three months, 1867; two years, June 10, 1867, and about seven other small convictions. All these convictions were for serious offences, viz., uttering counterfeit coin, thefts, assaults, &c. He was one of the worst men in prison, and a great deal of trouble to the prison warders. The court sentenced the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

TRIAL OF A SCHOOLMASTER FOR SHOOTING A BOY.—At the Newcastle assizes, before Mr. Justice Hayes, Thomas Hodgkinson, a schoolmaster, was indicted for feloniously wounding Robert Hughes, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm, at the parish of Long Benton, on the 25th of March last. Evidence was produced on behalf of the prosecution to the effect that on the 25th of March a number of bailiffs, at the instance of Mr. Worden, stationer, Newcastle, were trying to effect an entrance to Mr. Hodgkinson's house at Walker. From half-past seven to shortly after eight o'clock there was a crowd of boys about making some slight noise, and running about the garden in front of the house. Five of the windows were broken, but they had not been broken from the outside; either Mr. Hodgkinson or his son had broken them with a pole. At a time when only three were in the garden Mr. Hodgkinson produced a loaded pistol, and threatened to blow some of the lads' brains out if they did not go away. He then turned the muzzle of the pistol from a young man named Withington, at whom it was pointed, to one side and discharged it hitting the lad Hughes, who was one of the three in the garden. Sergeant Pike apprehended Mr. Hodgkinson, and charged him with shooting with intent to murder. He received answer that "the boys would not leave the window," and "My son told me there was no shot in my pistol." On reaching the house the sergeant found a box of percussion caps and some powder in a drawer, which on cross-examination he stated also contained marbles and books. A witness named Withington, assistant to Mr. Worden, in cross-examination said the plaintiff did not put chemicals down the chimney to stink Mr. Hodgkinson out, but he admitted they had used straw to smoke him out. The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

THE POLICE AGAIN.—At Marlborough-street on Monday, Mr. John Edward Poigndestre and Mr. George Bennett were charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting the police, and Mr. Arthur Boutell with being drunk and disorderly and using obscene language. The police stated that the defendants were behaving in a very disorderly manner in the Haymarket about one o'clock in the morning, and on being requested to go away by the police refused to do so, and Bennett struck a policeman with his umbrella. On his being taken into custody, Poigndestre attempted to rescue him, and was also arrested. Boutell, who was drunk, then abused the police, and was taken to the station with his companions. For the defence it was stated that the defendants were clerks in one of the branches of a joint-stock bank, and had been engaged up to a late hour in making up the half-yearly accounts. They were standing in the Haymarket consulting whether they should take one cab or two when the police came up, pushed them about, and, on their remonstrating, treated them with great violence and took them into custody. The defendants asserted that not one of them was drunk. Mr. Knox said at first sight, the case resting on the testimony of the police, looked grave, but was it credible that five young men, employed in responsible offices in a bank, should, in five or ten minutes after leaving it, one and all being sober, conduct themselves in the manner described? The defendants had their mouths stopped, but there were other witnesses, and if he believed these accounts, what could he do otherwise than say that the police had told that which was false? No doubt ulterior proceedings would be taken in another place. He would not say that the defendants left the court without a stain on their character, for character was never seriously in question; but he would say that as far as his belief extended they had been wronged, and that they were innocent of the charge brought against them.

GREAT POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—Henry Albert Lansley, a mail messenger in the service of the General Post-Office, was charged at Bow-street with stealing letters containing postage stamps and property of various descriptions. Mr. Mulock, one of the travelling clerks in the missing letter office, stated that the prisoner was mail messenger at the Euston-square station of the North Western Railway. It was his duty to receive the mail bags which came to that terminus, and forward them to the different districts. Lately there had been a great many complaints of the loss of letters which in the regular course of things would have passed through his hands. On the 7th of July the witness posted at Harrow three letters, containing stamps and coins, marked by himself, and called the attention of the Harrow postmaster to them. They ought to have been forwarded that night in the Harrow mail-bag, which passed through the prisoner's hands. Upon the arrival of the bag at the chief office, it was found that the seal had been broken, and the three letters were not in it. The next morning the prisoner was given into custody, and upon his being searched there was found on him a number of stamps, which the witness identified by the marks as having been part of those enclosed in the letters. The prisoner said they were part of twelve shillings' worth which he had bought that morning at a post-office in Tottenham-court-road. The officer also found on him four coins which had been enclosed in one of the letters. An assistant to Mr. Beasley who keeps the post-office in Tottenham-court-road mentioned by the prisoner, stated that on the day on question he did not sell any postage stamps to the defendant, or twelve shillings' worth to anybody. He did, however, purchase 111 stamps from the prisoner, of which he had still eighty-two left, which he produced. These also were identified by Mr. Mulock as a portion of those enclosed in the letters mentioned. A post-office constable stated that at the prisoner's lodgings he found twelve letters bearing the Watford post-mark, two £5 Bank of England notes, a £5 country note, and six £1 Irish notes. The two £5 notes had been previously inquired for by a person who had enclosed them in a letter. The prisoner was committed for trial.

WHOLESALE EMBEZZLEMENT.—One of the cases tried at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday was that of Arthur Johnstone, aged 40, described as a man of very respectable appearance, who was indicted for embezzling the several sums of £3 6s. 9d., £7 11s. 2d., and £1 14s., received by him on account of John Freeman, his master. The prisoner pleaded guilty. The prosecutor said the prisoner had been in his service for nearly ten years, at a salary of something more than £120 per annum, and, as clerk, he had the entire supervision of all the accounts. He was a wax-chandler, and carried on business in that capacity in Wigmore-street. He had ascertained that his defalcations amounted to upwards of £2,000; and he believed that this had been going on for

about three years. In the course of business the prisoner opened letters, and if they contained remittances in cheques it was his duty to account for them. The prisoner appeared to be very correct in the way he kept his books, and he did not think it necessary to ask his customers, but believed all the amounts standing against their names in the books were still due to him, instead of which, from the examination they had made, they found that the prisoner had received a large number of these amounts, and appropriated them to his own use. The prisoner was married while he was in his service, and every confidence was placed in him. Lately, however, he had been addicted to drink, and a quarrel ensuing the prisoner absconded and did not return to his employment. The next day the prosecutor himself opened his own letters, which led to the discovery of the robbery that had been committed upon him. He asked his lordship to give him facility for communicating with the prisoner, so that if possible he might obtain a restitution of some of the money, as he did not believe that he could have spent so much money in drink, and it was his opinion that he was acting in collusion with some other persons who got the cheques from him and obtained money for them. The Assistant Judge upon this told the prisoner that he should defer passing sentence until next session, but he could tell him that at the present time he was in danger of receiving a term of penal servitude for a long term of years. He would therefore advise him to between now and then to well consider how far he might be disposed to give the prosecutor information as to what had become of his property. The prisoner, who made no reply, was then removed.

THE CASE OF GRENVILLE-MURRAY AND LORD CARINGTON.

—The case of Mr. Grenville-Murray and Lord Carington was before Mr. Knox at Marlborough-street on Saturday. Mr. Murray was charged with committing perjury in the evidence which he gave before Mr. D'Eyncourt when he prosecuted Lord Carington for assaulting him and for inciting him to a breach of the peace. About an hour and a half was consumed before the case was gone into in legal arguments as to whether the magistrate could properly entertain the charge. By Mr. Giffard, for the prosecution, it was contended that he could, inasmuch as the charge of perjury arose out of the evidence on the assault case, and that had been finally disposed of by Lord Carington being bound over to keep the peace. Mr. Knox decided in favour of Mr. Giffard's view, which was opposed by Mr. Gill, Mr. Murray's counsel, and proceeded to hear the evidence. The principal witness as to what took place at the hearing of the assault case was Mr. Nokes, the chief clerk of the court. The point sought to be established by the prosecution was that Mr. Grenville-Murray on that occasion had disclaimed responsibility for the conduct of the *Queen's Messenger*, while in point of fact he was responsible for it. To establish the latter fact the prosecution called Mr. Peter Ranken, printer, Drury House, Drury-court, who said Mr. Murray first called on him in December, 1868, about an estimate for a paper. He had several interviews with Mr. Grenville-Murray, in company with his son, Reginald Murray. In the middle of January terms were come to for bringing out the *Queen's Messenger*. The editorial department was to be in the hands of Mr. Reginald Murray. Mr. Ranken was to be paid weekly. The paper was published by Mr. Hughes, at first in the Strand, and afterwards in Tavistock-street. The first paper was published on the 21st of January. Mr. Ranken afterwards received an indemnity by post against any action for libel that might be brought. The proofs of the articles were sent to Mr. Reginald Murray, at D 2, Albany, and Mr. Reginald attention to correct proofs at the office up to April, after which Mr. Murray corrected proofs, and one or two numbers were corrected by Mr. Wingfield Murray. He received two cheques—one for £50 and the other for £45—from Mr. Grenville-Murray, through his (witness's) son. The money was for printing the *Queen's Messenger*. After a prosecution was commenced the witness went with Mr. Hughes to some solicitors in the King's Bench-walk, and in consequence of what passed he went the next morning to the Albany, and saw a lady who was general manager after Mr. Reginald Murray had left England. He also saw Mr. Grenville-Murray, and asked him for some protection, as some of the articles were likely to become the foundation of prosecutions. Mr. Murray said he could give him no protection. Subsequently he gave up the papers in his possession to Messrs. Newman and Rokoby, and also agreed to give up the premises to Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Murray's solicitor, provided the rent was paid. The cross-examination of Lord Carington's witnesses, and the examination of witnesses for the defence was postponed on Thursday.

Six newspapers are now published in the Sandwich Islands, three of which are in the English, and three in the native language. The three native papers each claim a circulation of 3,000.

The visits of royal personages to foreign Courts costs a good deal of money. The Prince of Wales, no doubt, paid many thousands away in Europe and in the East; and we are told that the Viceroy's presents, in cash and jewels, lately came to £6,000 in London alone.

A few years ago a couple of portrait painters in Boston, finding business dull in midsummer, migrated to a village about thirty miles distant from the "Hub," where many spiritualists lived. These artists announced themselves as "Professors of spiritual manifestations." Having drawn a hundred or so of rough fancy portraits on large sheets of printing paper, and hung them around the walls of a room, they exhibited them as spiritual portraits of persons who had died in that vicinity within the last twenty years. Friends and relatives of "the deceased" recognised more than two-thirds of the "charcoal portraits," and purchased them at two dollars each!

DECIDEDLY AN ORIGINAL.—A good story is told of a genuine Yankee from "down East," who, passing through Washington last winter, determined to see General Grant. He called at the War-office, and told the door-keeper his wishes. "The General is engaged," said the door-keeper. "Well, I want to see him." "Upon business?" "No, sir; I want to see him. I don't want an office; I don't want to speak to him even; I don't want to occupy a moment of his valuable time. I want to see him merely." "He is busy." "When will he be out?" "In about four hours." "Well, I am not going home without seeing General Grant. No, sir; and unless I am thrust out, with your leave I will sit here until he appears." Then, dropping into a chair, he resigned himself to the probable four hours' sitting. Presently the door-keeper was missing, but he soon returned with, "If you will go with me I will show you General Grant." He followed him into another room, and was introduced to General Grant. The General extended his hand, and expressed himself happy to see him. He shook the General's hand, took a good hearty look at him, and turned to depart, saying, "My ambition is satisfied. I have seen General Grant!" "Take a chair, sir, take a chair," said the General, appealingly. "I am happy to see you." "Thank you, sir; I will not occupy a moment of your valuable time. I came to see General Grant. I have seen him. His time is valuable; so is mine. Good-by, sir." And bowing, he left the room, followed by a merry laugh from the astonished President-elect.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

At a Sunday-school concert some time since (as was the custom), all present were invited to recite some passage of Scripture. A young fellow who wished to create some merriment responded by rising and saying, "Judas went out and hanged himself." A young lady immediately rose and recited the selection, "Go thou and do likewise." An Irish student was once asked what was meant by posthumous works. "They are such works," said he, "as a man writes after he is dead."

A RAW Jonathan, who had been gazing at a garden in the vicinity of a city, in which were several marble statues, exclaimed: "Just see what a waste! Here's no less than six scarecrows in this little ten-foot patch, and any one 'em would keep the crows from a five-acre lot."

A COUNTRYMAN who had never paid more than twenty-five cents to see an exhibition went to view the "Forty Thieves." The ticket-seller charged him seventy-five cents for a ticket. Passing the post-board back he quietly remarked: "Keep it, mister, I don't want to see the other thirty-nine," and out he marched.

An ignorant but well-meaning man, having been placed on the commission of the peace in a rural district, declined on taking his seat as a magistrate that "it would be his most anxious endeavour to do justice without fear, favour, or affection. In short," said he, emphatically, "I will take care that on this bench I will never be either partial or impartial."

A GRAVE REMARK.—An alderman, visiting a churchyard with a friend, pointing to a shady, quiet nook, said, "This is the spot where I intend being laid, if I'm spared!"

TAKE CARE.—As you are strong be merciful. But your capitol if you like, but don't let 'em when they're down.

Mr. C—, of Boston, has justly a great reputation for wit. At a supper given after the success of "The Spirit of '76" the subject of play-writing came up. A conceited, would-be author remarked that in his opinion it wasn't difficult to write a play. He himself would write one—a first, that kind would take best, perhaps. There was somewhat of a smile of incredulity among his hearers.

"Oh, I mean it; you needn't laugh." "I don't expect to," rejoined C—, good naturedly.

IRISH HOSPITALITY.

"WILL ye dine with me to-morrow?" said an Hibernian to his friend.

"Faith an' I will, with all my heart." "Remember 'tis only a family dinner I'm asking you to."

"And what for not? A family dinner is a mighty pleasant thing. What have ye got?"

"Och, nothing by common! Jist an elegant pace of corned beef and potatoes!"

"By the powers, that bates the world! Jist my own dinner to a hair—barring the beef!"

I HAVE a lingering love, I own,
For an old doctrine, held by some,
That woman's truest sphere is found
Within the hallowed walls of home;
But when the babe alarmed the house
By rolling headlong down the stair—
"Where's Mrs. Jones?" I cried to Ann,
With hands upraised in blank despair,
"She's at the sink," replied the maid,
"A-ridin' the velocypede!"

At school one day, when the lesson was the table of "ale and beer measure," a little boy, remarkable for the correct manner in which he usually said all his lessons, was quite unprepared.

"How is this, John?" said his teacher.

"I thought it was of no use, sir," said John.

"No use!" interrupted the master.

"No, sir; it's ale and beer measure," said John.

"I know it is," said the master.

"Well, sir," said the little boy, "father and I both think it is of no use to learn about ale and beer, as we mean never to buy, sell, or drink them."

SWEET Children—Lavender kids.
A FAVOURITE American Letter—An X.
A SURE Way to stop a Woman's mouth—Kiss it.

IMPROPER EXPRESSION.—Let it never be said that when a man jumps for joy "his delight knows no bounds."

A RESIDENT of one of the suburban towns found the services at church very quieting, and fell asleep. He was finally disturbed by the touch of a contribution-box in the hands of one of the deacons, who was taking up a collection: but, without opening his eyes, the sleeper ejaculated "Season," and sunk back to resume his nap. It is unnecessary to say that he was a season-ticket passenger on a railroad.

ON a gravestone in Maine appears the following inscription:—"Our little Jacob has been taken away from this earthly garden, to bloom in a superior flower-pot above."

If brooks are, as the poets call them, the most joyous things in nature, what are they always murmuring about?

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—Poet.—Your lines are not good enough—too pathetic. We give the first verse:—

"Childhood's days once more passed o'er me,
Scenes which oft would charm mine eyes;
As I lately saw before me,
Founts of cake and fruit before me rise."

"I SHALL be at home next Sunday night," a young lady said, as she followed her beau to the door, who seemed to be wavering in his attachment. "So shall I," was his reply.

A WEALTHY gentleman who owns a country seat nearly lost his wife, who fell into a river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them—an old bachelor—wrote as follows: "I always told you that river was too shallow."

THE following epitaph, in a Pennsylvania churchyard, touchingly commemorates the glutony of a husband and the grief of his bereaved widow:—

"Bliss, sorrowing, rears this marble slab
To her dear John, who died of eating crab."

BROWNLOW calls East Ponce de a "political paradise." Prentiss says it resembles the ancient Eden only in having the devil in it.

A LITTLE boy disputing with his sister recently, exclaimed, "It's true, for my says so; and if my says so, it is so, if it ain't so."

AN Iowa man telegraphed thus to an Illinois sheriff:—"Arrest C. P. W—, eloping with my wife; owes me 100 dols. If he pays let him go."

A DANDY inquired at a fruit-stall, "Are these apples fit for the hogs to eat?" "Try 'em and see," said the woman.

STRAWBERRIES.

THE strawberry is one of nature's sweet pots. She makes them worth fifty cents, the first she makes, and never allows them to be sold at a mean price.

The culter uv the strawberry iz like the setting sun under a thin cloud, with a delicate dash uv the rain bo in it; its fragrance iz like the breath uv a baby when it first begins to eat winter-green lozengers; its flavor iz like the neggar which an old-fashioned goddess used to leave in the bottom uv the tumbler, when Jupiter stood treat on mount Ida.

There iz many breads uv this delightful vegetable, but not a mean one in the hul lot.

I think I have stole them, laying around loose, without any pedlerie, in somebody's tall grass, when I was a lazy school-boy, that eat dreadful easy, without any white sugar on them, and even a bog occasionally mixed with them in the hurry uv the moment. Cherrys is good, but they are too much like sucking a marble with a handle.

Teachos iz good, if I don't get enny uv the pin feathers intew yure lips. Watermelons will suite anybody who iz satisfied with half-sweetened drink; but them whooken eat strawberries, besprinkled with crushed snow, and bespattered with cream (at somebody else's expense), and not lay his hand on his stomach, and thank the author uv strawberries and stummuk, and the phelaw who pays for the strawberries, iz a man with a word-out conscience—a man whose mouth tastes like a hole in the ground, and don't care what goes down it.

CONJUGAL SCENE.

"THREE o'clock in the morning! A fine time to come home; and you the father of a family!"

"Three o'clock! It's only one; I heard the clock strike one three times as I was coming round the corner."

MEN of mark—chalk manufacturers. Men of cheek—the well-rounded. Men of conscience—those who don't say anything about it. Men of parts—tailors. Men of consideration—those who are trying to shave others. Men of will—lawyers when inflicting the same. Men of means—a great many mean ones. Men of interest—note-brokers, when figuring on the principal. Men who go it strong—those of weak minds.

A NEGRO, undergoing his examination as a witness, when asked if his master was a Christian, replied, "No, sir, he is a member of Congress."

A CLERGYMAN was one day talking with his landlord, a Universalist, on the personality of the devil. A little incredulous, the gentleman remarked, "I should like to see the devil." "Can't you wait, my good fellow?" was the quiet reply.

"If we go to war, father," said a bright-eyed boy, the other day, to his clerical parent, "from what part of the Bible shall you get the text for a new sermon?" The good minister being taken by surprise at the question, thought a moment, and then smoothing the locks of the child with a sort of paternal pride, answered that he believed it would be from *Lamentations*.

WOMEN are not so much greater talkers than men after all. We frequently hear of a woman who will talk a man blind; but it must be recollected that a man once jawed a great many Philistines to death.

ICE's last trick was to throw Mrs. Partington's old gaiter in the alley, and call the old lady down from the third floor to see an alley-gaiter.

WHEN is a boat like a pile of snow?—When it's a-drift.

CELEBRITY OFFER.—A New York cook has given notice to the family in which she is employed that she has made up her mind to go to Newport this summer, and if the family will go there she will stay with them; otherwise she must leave.

In answer to a correspondent, we beg to say that "there was no relationship between 'My Men John' and Byron's 'Man Fred'!"

A BOY of our acquaintance is so exceedingly bright that his father uses him instead of a looking-glass to shave by.

A CURE FOR COLD.—When your hands are dead bury them in your pockets.

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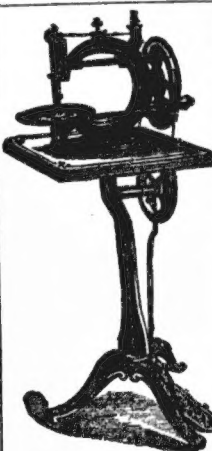
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